

The GRAPHIC



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THE RETURN

BY KATHERINE ELSPETH OLIVER

Spring! Time of the New!
Day of the fragrant things that bud and bloom,
Day of the tender things that bloom and die;
Time of the hope of little nestling things—
The hope and fear for little nestling things beneath warm breasts;
Time of the songs that thread the waking night—
That thread the night with heart-ache and delight;
Hour of strong wings that mount up to the sun—
Of fragile wings that fail and fall, beneath the sun;
Spring! Time of the New!

Spring! Time of the New—the old, old New!
Whether the blossoms of this hour's birth,
Or those young wings that glance above the grass,
Or the sweet fulsome breath of sunnied earth, or rapturous lark—
All, all—the presence and the promise—all—are those
Sweet former things we knew, whose latter pain
The kind year eased awhile till thou, O, Spring,
Dids't wake again the hurt.

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TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR



JOKER IN PROPOSED "BLUE SKY" LAW

JUST why the term "blue sky" was applied to the drastic Kansas law intended to protect gullible investors from being robbed by unscrupulous promoters and specious corporation stock salesmen has been satisfactorily explained by President Charles A. Elder of the Los Angeles Investment Company, who has been trying for several years to get a law on the California statute books that would prevent the sharper from robbing the poor investor without throttling or injuring legitimate development of the state. Mr. Elder declares that the result of the ill-considered Kansas law has been to drive out of the great rich state almost all kinds of manufacturing and other enterprises. It is termed the Blue Sky Law, he says, because it makes the sky blue through removing the smoke of manufacturing and industries.

Chief objection to the Gates bill is lodged in the clause copied from the Kansas law which invests the corporation commissioner with arbitrary power likely to prove disastrous to many honestly-conceived companies. In giving this official the right to decide what securities may be sold in the state and who may sell them the interdictory phrase employed reads that all stocks, bonds or other securities, which "in his judgment do not promise a fair return, . . . then he shall notify said company in writing of his findings and it shall be unlawful for said investment company to transact any further business . . . until in his opinion it does promise a fair return on the stock."

With certain designated exceptions all corporations, companies, partnerships, and individuals selling stocks, bond or securities must be amenable to this ipse dixit of a \$3000-a-year officeholder whose "opinion" shall govern. Argues Mr. Elder, "Now what is a fair return on an investment? Various decisions have set the value of a fair return on an investment at from 5 to 12 per cent. What company starting can even promise any return on the investment? As a matter of fact the companies which have been the most service to the country, that is, companies which were organized to experiment, such as the telegraph, telephone, developing oil, and gold mines, were all launched with slight chances of returning a fair rate on the investment. Syndicates like the aviation meets, fiestas, etc., have been launched here without any expectation or hope of a fair return on the investment, being financed by patriotic citizens who expected to lose their money."

It may be readily discerned that a law so worded places in a bureau official greater power than is relegated to the chief executive of the state and gives him a leverage that might lead to grave scandals, be-

sides working great hardship on honestly-formed corporations. Mr. Elder suggests that by substituting the word "honest" for "fair," making it read "an honest return on the investment," the menacing blackmail feature may be eliminated. Senator Gates ought to be willing to accept this amendment if his bill is righteously conceived.

AFFRONT TO THE COMMONWEALTH

INDECENT is the only fit term to apply to the invitation of the senate judiciary committee to the two-thirds convicted Clarence Darrow to speak in favor of the abolition of the death penalty before that body, which has under consideration a resolution looking to a constitutional amendment of the governing statute. As well ask a housebreaker to appear before a prison board to argue the ethics of his chosen career. For, of course, Darrow is against capital punishment; he has made a good living for years in convincing juries of the innocence of his clients or, at least, of injecting in their minds the reasonable doubt that has intercepted a first degree conviction.

If Clarence Darrow were not under indictment for a heinous crime against the law, the selection of a man of his perverted views on crime and criminals would still be open to adverse criticism, but in the face of a jury having but recently deliberated on the crime with which he is charged, of which eight of the twelve men voted him guilty, the action of the senate judiciary committee is a disgrace to the state. The chairman of this committee is Lee Gates and associated with him are Senators Boynton, Anderson, Tyrrell, Carr, Hewitt, Kehoe, Benson, Thompson, Wright, Jones, Larkins, Shanahan, Campbell, Cartwright, Curtin, Caminetti and Juilliard.

What has Senator Carr of Pasadena to say for himself in regard to this affront to decency? What answer does Senator Thompson of Alhambra make? And Senator Gates, is he proud of his acquiescence in the invitation? Caminetti, perhaps, is not disposed to be hypercritical at this time, in view of the disgrace attaching to his own family, but we insist that Senator Carr is misrepresenting his community if he fails to offer protest to the indignity which the presence of Darrow as an invited speaker thrusts upon the commonwealth. Here is a man whose third trial is pending on a grave charge, the nature of which is not to be lightly regarded. What a commentary on the complexion of the judiciary committee of the state senate that approves such a procedure as stated!

JULIAN HAWTHORNE PAYS THE PRICE

THERE will be widespread regret over the disgrace that has overtaken Julian Hawthorne, son of his famous father, who with two of his associates is incarcerated in the New York Tombs prison, convicted of fraudulent use of the mails in promoting the sale of mining stock. California, five years ago, was flooded with the Hawthorne circulars of invitation to get in on the ground floor of the speculative projects, which the son of his distinguished father described in the superlative—the desirability of which tentative investments he extolled with all the floridity of his capable pen. That a number of our people were led to part with their savings through these sanguine promises was developed at the trial.

Six hundred thousand dollars were gathered in from all parts of the country where the name of Hawthorne has been a household word since "The Great Stone Face," the "House of the Seven Gables" and "The Scarlet Letter" gave it distinction. That the son could be engaged in a fraudulent business was unbelievable, hence the mellifluous phrasing of his promotion literature resulted in large accretions

of "easy money." Of the stock subscriptions thus received the evidence showed that less than one-third went into development work, the remainder being appropriated by the defendants, presumably for "commissions." Just how much fell to Julian Hawthorne is not specified. His two associates divided \$11,000, leaving \$175,000 for the promotion work of the literary partner, it is inferred. Albert Freeman is given five years in the Atlanta penitentiary; Dr. Morton and Hawthorne are sentenced for one year and one day, the term dating back to November 25, 1912, since which time the convicted men have been in durance.

What a contrast is the memorial now under way to Nathaniel Hawthorne in the city of Salem, Mass., where on Union street the celebrated American novelist was born. In that city still stands the old custom house in which he acted as surveyor, and in another street still remains the house in which "The Scarlet Letter" and other of his masterpieces of literature were written. It is proposed to erect amid such surroundings a granite shaft to Hawthorne's memory and it is eminently fitting that historic old Salem with its many associations of the author shall be the site of this expression of regard. To think that at the age of 67 his son, Julian, himself a author of note, although in no sense distinguished for his literary work, should be placed, metaphorically, in the public pillory, to which ignoble retreat the father's art caused Hester Prynne to be committed in the nineteenth century classic that was published when Julian was four years old. It is a sad reflection.

SECRETARY BRYAN'S FAUX PAS

POSSIBLY, Secretary of State Bryan did not intend to give offense to the British nation by advocating the passage of the much-discussed home rule measure; it was, nevertheless, an indiscreet utterance for a high official of the United States to make. It is not Editor Bryan of the Commoner nor yet Lecturer Bryan of the lyceum bureau that addressed the St. Patrick's Day gathering at Washington, but one charged with the delicate task of steering the state department of a great nation through the hissing straits that conceal a political Scylla and an international Charybdis. At any time his inexperienced hand may deal disaster to the state ship before the captain can be called to remedy the misfortune.

Let us reverse the situation. Supposing Premier Asquith at a banquet of Latin-Americans had lauded their efforts to avoid the workings of the Monroe doctrine and had predicted that in two years the Central and South American republics would be found forming a coalition of defiance to United States interference. Naturally, this country would be in a blaze of indignation and properly so. Great Britain has fully as much provocation to get angry over the Bryan declaration. It is not a subject in which the United States has official concern. The house of lords is bitterly opposed to the project advocated by the liberals in the house of parliament and is fighting the measure with proverbial bulldog tenacity. No matter how much we may be convinced that it is a mistaken policy, bound to be defeated, it is in the arena of political controversy and as such hardly a fit topic of partisan discussion by Mr. Wilson's premier. It is, however, rather in the nature of a political gaucherie than a serious blunder.

His telegram of commendation to Ambassador Wilson, whose approval of the acts of Huerta have subjected our highest representative in Mexico to deservedly tart criticisms, is now said to have been the work of under secretaries and did not receive Mr.

Bryan's acquiescence. But he cannot be excused for his home rule sentiments on similar grounds, since they were oral statements. We can readily understand why there should be keen resentment of his reference to the certain end of hereditary rule in the British empire within two years. In the opinion of many, of his across-the-water critics it is a gratuitous and unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of the United Kingdom. That there is just cause for grievance the judicious must allow. Mr. Bryan is disappointing his friends. Not that way is the making of a great and successful diplomat. He should take pattern by the admirable poise of the executive and put a padlock on his all too capacious mouth.

ABNORMAL MORAL LAPSES

SACRAMENTO is naturally exercised over an unusual evidence of moral depravity which has stirred the capital from center to periphery. The prominence of the two men involved, their heartless desertion of their families, the fact that their companions were under legal age all combine to render the circumstances particularly aggravating. Hard upon the flight of the quartette has followed their arrest at Reno where the misguided girls and their guilty paramours were posing as lawfully married couples. One of the male elopers is the son of State Senator Caminetti, who deserted a wife and two children, one a baby of five weeks; the other foolish fellow is former State Architect Maury I. Diggs, who also left wife and child to pursue his worse than reprehensible course.

In view of the public feeling at this time over white slave revelations the fact that the two girls who were parties to the double elopement are only 19 makes it fairly certain that the rigor of the law will be visited on the reckless men responsible for their undoing. That the latter deserted their wives and children intensifies the aversion for their acts and prompt and severe punishment is bound to follow their arrest. Contributing to the delinquency of minors, plus child desertion, means a long term in state's prison for each, while the disgrace entailed on their respective families no penitentiary term can ever remove. Senator Caminetti, father of one of the elopers, is a holdover from Amador county, a Democrat, who is responsible for the introduction of eighty bills in the senate and more than a dozen resolutions.

Moralizing over an affair of this nature is a profitless procedure. It is reported that the double elopement will form the topic of sermons in all the Sacramento pulpits Sunday, which, we hope, will have good effect in deterring any idiots now inclined to similar insane acts. It is because such exhibitions of folly are so unusual that the city is so greatly stirred. When it is considered how comparatively few are the cases of like moral lapses in a community the thought is borne in that our civilization is fairly well established and the decencies of life tolerably well observed. The self-respecting girl is best guarded by her own sense of right and wrong which she usually employs to good purpose. Appalling as the Sacramento cases are they must be regarded as abnormal evidences of individual perverseness and in no degree representing a low state of public morals.

LEGISLATING HUMAN DEFECTS AWAY

GREAT minds are in accord in Ohio and California, working through their respective legislatures. In the Buckeye state it is proposed to authorize the appointment of a commission of three members to "prescribe the fashions to be worn by women in the state of Ohio." In California we have not yet aspired to supersede the Parisian modistes so far as our adults are concerned, but we have our eyes on the school children and with paternalistic devotion would uniform our public school children alike, prescribing how the girls shall adorn themselves and what the boys may not wear. All this to prevent the corroding influence of envy from cankering the youthful mind.

Tape measure inspectors will have to be provided by the Ohio bill if the proposal receives approval since not more than two inches of the neck may be

exposed in décolleté dresses. Transparent stockings are barred, peck-a-boo waists are declared unlawful and department stores are interdicted the display of undraped artificial figures. Members of the commission must be between 30 and 50 years of age. Two must be married and all of good moral character. The personnel in detail is defined to be a minister of the gospel, a parent of three or more children, a social settlement worker. Their duties would be to prescribe rules and regulations for the designing and manufacturing of women's clothing and to prohibit such styles and patterns of garments as may be deemed detrimental to virtue and chastity.

We are not disposed to carp at the intent of these legislative reformers, but we do deplore the projected method to cure evils. Because one per cent of a city's feminine population dresses in outré fashion, immodestly, it is proposed to discipline the remaining 99 per cent along with the offenders by statutory ipse dixit. It is a ridiculous procedure, reflecting upon the good name, the virtue, the common sense of every woman so harried. The craze for reforming a few at the expense of the many has reached absurd limits and the Ohio design is to be classed with the rank-est of freak bills. Of like extravagance is the school children's sartorial measure which one of our legislators would fasten upon the state. It is intended to relieve the poorer children from the odium of unpleasant contrast, but so long as human nature is as it is man-made laws will not cure the defects nor yet render immodest women virtuous. The millenium will have to be reached in other ways than through the channels proposed.

PROBLEM OF MOTHERS' PENSIONS

THERE are said to be half a dozen mothers' pensions bills introduced in the two houses of the legislature and three of them are to be considered at a big public hearing at Sacramento tonight. One for which Assemblyman Finnegan is responsible, exemptions unmarried mothers from state aid. In his viewpoint the one most needing a mother's care, and the mother most in need of state help are, for this lapse from convention, to be denied help. It is a narrow contention. But aside from this it has seemed to us that the precipitancy with which mothers' or children's pensions bills have been introduced, mainly because the state party platform indorsed the idea, could not fail to result in half-baked legislation. The remedy proposed may prove entirely inadequate.

In those state where the plan has been tried, Illinois, for example, the result has been far from satisfactory. The Funds to Parents Act of 1911 has fallen so short of its promises that a determined effort to amend the law is now in progress. Yet, as a noted social settlement worker has pointed out in a recent issue of the Survey, other states are adopting the act in its unamended form, in instances, without discussion, inviting the comment, "This is a wasteful way of getting forward. Surely, experience counts for something and that cause is weak whose advocates close their minds to the lessons of experience."

So far as we can learn the proponents of mothers' pensions are in nowise noted for their sociological views. One of the sponsors in the assembly is the amusing Mr. Mouser of Los Angeles, whose chief bid for fame was when he aspired to become secretary of state and boasted that he had shaken hands, personally, with more voters than any other six candidates for office. Doubtless, this Mouser is well-meaning, but it is conceivable that his bill is in no sense the result of a carefully-considered plan. Before the state is committed to his proposed remedy competent testimony as to the results elsewhere should be introduced and the facts thoroughly sifted. The main idea advanced in support of mothers' pensions is that state subsidies will help to keep families together; that a mother's care of her own children is better for their well-being than that afforded by an institution, hence is better for the state.

It is argued that many women upon whom work conditions press the hardest today will not be reached by the pension system proposed. The widow or the wife whose husband is away or permanently disabled

is at least relieved of the double burden of wage-earning and child-bearing and on this point Mrs. Richmond in the Survey admonishes: "In helping that widow and that wife, we must be careful to put no further barriers in the way of the social workers who are striving to give all women a more dignified, better organized, and better safeguarded industrial status. But six of the mothers' pensions on my desk would put up such a barrier, though quite unintentionally, for they prohibit the beneficiary from work outside the home altogether or for more than one day each week, but do not provide complete support."

Is the state prepared to meet the remedy suggested, by giving complete support to the widow or the bread-earning wife, with the interdiction of all work for wages, whether in the home or outside? If this rule were enforced there is the danger that mothers, especially in the foreign quarters of thickly-populated cities, who have always been wage-earners, would resent the prohibition and grow restless under the nervous strain of it. We are reminded by Mrs. Richmond that Glasgow tried the experiment in its "special roll" for the relief of widows with young children, and it records that "so many of the women are devoid of domestic and other interests that work for wages is a positive safeguard." From this it may be gathered that a problem of no inconsiderable proportions must be solved in planning for state relief and delegating pensioning authority. We would like to hear more from the social workers of long experience before any one of the half dozen bills now in the two committees' hands is reported for passage.

SETBACK FOR GERMANY'S WAR POLICY

GERMANY is meeting a rebuff in her efforts to increase her standing army by 170,000 and materially raise the annual military and naval budget. The shock came in the effort to float a government loan of \$100,000,000 4 per cent treasury notes of which only a little more than one-third has been subscribed. There is no denial that the failure to place the bonds is due to the attempt to add to the popular burden in the already top heavy military establishment. Because Russia is increasing her "peace" footing from 1,300,000 to 1,450,000 Germany must follow suit. Her militarists propose to expend large sums in fortifications toward the Russian territorial line and to add \$50,000,000 annually to the regular war budget.

France and Austria are similarly engaged in strengthening their "peace" armament in preparation for contingencies. It is possible that the dissolution of the Briand cabinet may involve a change of plans in the war policy of the French republic, its successor, perhaps, not caring to ignore the opposition to the proposed increases voiced by the Socialists. It is significant that the desired additions to the standing armies of the several countries named follow closely the operations of the Balkan allies on land. Heretofore, the demand has been for more Dreadnaughts, but in view of the possible general contest in Europe the army is now the recipient of marked attention. It means a severe tax on peoples already overburdened. France by no means can afford to add to the military term of service imposed on her young men. The country is suffering from national apathy in her industries and the additional year of military impressment proposed is not conducive to the general welfare. In Russia, of course, the added expenses which an increased army will entail will have to be borne by the peasantry in heavier taxes. It is a sorry prospect all around.

It is now seen that the recent disposition of Germany to agree with Great Britain in regard to a more moderate naval policy was due not so much to a reversion to common sense and a revived political conscience as to the desire to concentrate on the military budget. It was in furtherance of this plan that the new government loan was proposed and for the first time in its history the German empire has been unable to realize on its credit. Possibly, the heavy selling of securities reported of late on the Berlin Boerse is due to the fact that the government has obligations maturing April 1 which it was expected the new loan would take up; the failure to float the

treasury notes, save as indicated, doubtless causes a temporary money tightness. If the reichstag would refuse to vote appropriations to maintain the big peace footing other countries would quickly abate their expenditures for a like purpose. Peace, eventually, will be forced upon the belligerents of Europe by the people sitting tight upon the lid of the national cash boxes. Without the sinews of war arbitrament by other than recourse to arms is inevitable.

MORGAN & CO. TO PUJO COMMITTEE

REPLYING to the invitation of the Pujo sub-committee on banking and currency—which has been intent on establishing its theory that a money trust existed—Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. have addressed a letter to the chairman bearing upon the alleged concentration and control of money and credit. A copy of this letter is now before us in pamphlet form and it affords interesting reading. It is respectfully suggested at the outset that a large part of the time of the committee has been consumed in an endeavor to "piece out a certain theory as to money and credit, which theory it will be impossible ever to demonstrate; for its establishment is, and always will be, prevented by economic laws which have operated ever since the beginning of barter and trade."

Before considering the letter further it might be well briefly to glance at the conclusions of the Pujo committee whose investigations ended with the life of congress, March 4. The recommendations of the majority, among other notable suggestions, would deny national bank consolidations save with the approval of the controller of the currency; they would prohibit national banks from engaging in promotions or underwritings, and their use of deposits for that purpose; officers of a bank should be forbidden to borrow from their own institution or participate in the interdicted underwritings. These will strike the average student of affairs as rational conclusions which deserve to be embodied in legislative enactments. That a director in one bank should be barred from serving in another in the same community is not so clearly appealing. Of course, the committee had the Morgan house in mind in proposing that interstate commerce corporations be not allowed to keep their funds on deposit with private bankers, a prohibition that overlooks the fact that the strongest bank in the world, the Bank of England, is a private institution. The point has been made that the corporations probably patronize private bankers, at times, because of the special facilities afforded for conducting their business operations. In regard to this the New York Post comments:

The committee, indeed, would in one bill require a company to limit its relations of this sort to national banks while in another forbidding national banks to underwrite its new security issues. The truth is that these relations with private bankers, for such purposes, are as old as banking history; governments themselves (our own included) have not disdained them when occasion rendered them advantageous.

In regard to this distinction Messrs. Morgan & Co. pertinently ask if incorporated banks have proved themselves in structure or in practice more impregnable from failure than private banks. It is argued that the liability for the funds of depositors held in private banks is unlimited, while the risks of the shareholders in national banks is limited to twice the amount of the capital stock. The private fortune of every member of the firm doing a private banking business is demanded by the common law before a depositor is allowed to suffer loss, all of which it is argued tends toward prudent and conservative management. Ask Messrs. Morgan & Co.: "In essence, if a corporation is to be prohibited from extending a credit of \$100,000 to a banking house which, it has reason to believe, can return that credit upon demand, why should the law not be invoked to prevent it extending merchandise credit of similar amount to a solvent customer?"

That our banking system is at fault and the cause of many of the ills that have followed, due to clumsy and outworn methods is undoubtedly true and this is adverted to by Messrs. Morgan & Co. who suggest comprehensive legislation instead of piecemeal changes

to cure the defects. This also is common sense. Our sanest bankers are agreed on the necessity for complete revision and in the excellent report of the monetary commission a check to many of the existing evils may be found. It is gratifying to know that President Wilson is thoroughly alive to the exigencies of the situation and will take early steps to amend the inadequate laws.

Refuting the charge that a small group of men has complete mastery over the financial machinery of one hundred millions of independent people through interlocking directorates the assertion that these men, widely scattered, always vote in unison is pronounced preposterous and absurd. As to the twenty-five billion dollars the 180 bankers and bank directors are reputed to control it is said: "Perhaps the greatest harm done . . . is in the further unwarranted inference, to which has been given wide publicity, that that vast sum was in cash or liquid form, subject to the selfish use or abuse of individuals. Such an idea excites the public mind to demand the correction of a fancied situation which does not and, in our belief, never can exist."

Regarding bank mergers Messrs. Morgan & Co. say they are a development due simply to the demand for larger banking facilities to care for the growth of the country's business. "As our cities double and treble in size and importance, as railroads extend and industrial plants expand, not only is it natural, but it is necessary that our banking institutions should grow in order to care for the increased demands put upon them. Perhaps it is not known so well as it should be that in New York City the largest banks are far inferior in size to banks in the commercial capitals of other and much smaller countries. The largest bank in New York City today has resources amounting only to three-fifths of the resources of the largest bank in England, to one-fourth of the resources of the largest bank in France, and to less than one-fifth of the resources of the largest bank in Germany. As the committee is aware, in New York City there are only three banks with resources in excess of \$200,000,000, while there are ten such institutions in London, five in Berlin and four in Paris."

All this is pertinent and undoubtedly true. Why are Los Angeles banks constantly merging if not to command larger resources so as to meet the continually increasing demands of developing business? It is argued that hundreds of the financial transactions of today are so large that no single bank commands sufficient resources to handle them. This is especially true with respect to the great public utilities which are essential for the development and welfare of the community. When it is recalled that there are not a few railroad bond issues each exceeding \$100,000,000, the two traction companies operating the subways in Greater New York are planning to bring out issues of \$220,000,000, it is obvious that in transactions of such magnitude banking cooperation is imperative or industrial progress will halt and every wage earner from the Atlantic to the Pacific feel the ill effects. As to the function of a banking house the letter has this to say:

If a transcontinental railway system, building up the wheat farms of the west and affording employment to thousands of workmen, desires to obtain \$100,000,000 for purposes of still further development, it goes to a great banking house or institution for a market for its securities. The bankers make expert investigation of the property, agree to buy the bonds and thus to make possible a great and important development two or three thousand miles away. Next the banking house serves the investing community. Thousands of investors are seeking sound securities for their savings. They have neither the knowledge nor the opportunity for investigating a great railroad enterprise. They look to a banking house to perform those functions and to give its stamp of approval to that railroad's securities. In this manner the banking house fulfills a double duty to the community.

On the question of large corporations appointing fiscal agents equally convincing explanation as to its wisdom is presented. Frequently, corporations are obliged to undertake operations of such magnitude and complexity over a series of years, that they must invoke uninterruptedly the best financial advice obtainable. The unwisdom of embarking upon big development plans and of relying through good times

and bad, panic records and otherwise, upon the sale of bonds in unlimited amounts by haphazard methods is apparent. Referring to irrigation enterprises in the west it is estimated that in such form of development work upward of \$200,000,000 has been expended and it is asked: "How far would such development have gone, how far would those regions have been opened to agriculture had dependence for obtaining that great sum been placed upon the nearby communities, or even (by means of public auction) upon investors in New York or Chicago who know little of the safety of such investment?"

These sane observations, given without rancor or sarcasm, should have a salutary effect in forming public opinion and disproving the rather sensational inferences sought to be conveyed by the Pujo committee. Of chief importance is the statement that not until the country is granted a sound banking system can certain of the most flagrant evils now apparent be eradicated. This has long been the contention of men who have given serious thought to banking affairs in this country and the testimony adduced before the Pujo committee serves to emphasize this belief. Not until our currency system enjoys more flexibility and a central bank of discount is established will it be possible to remedy many of the faults now acting as a check to the country's development.

VULGARITY AT NATION'S CAPITAL

WITH disgust at the display of vulgarity, and a sense of shame that the national capital should be the scene of such exhibitions, do we read of the way in which President Wilson and his family are forced to play hide-and-seek with crowds of gaping intruders in order to engage in their customary Sunday worship. That calm communion which is enjoyed by the private individual, who enters sacred precincts, sits in his accustomed pew, and allows his mind to rest awhile on spiritual things, free from the distractions of unfamiliar surroundings, is denied the President by reason of the irruption of this neck-craneing horde, which, doubtless, were the opportunity afforded, would rush to watch the Wilson family at meals, or insinuate prying proboscides into the infrequent social hours of the chief executive and his cultured wife and daughters. It is not that Washington is unused to a churchman in the Presidential chair. Mr. Taft, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Cleveland, all were noted for their regular attendance at divine service. The first Sunday of the President's occupancy of the White House there was a shadow of excuse, but when is this unwarranted and boorish intrusion on the sanctity of Sabbatarian devotions to end?

Nor is this the first exhibition of gaucherie and uncouthness that has been displayed at Washington of late. The accounts of the attack upon the women in the suffrage parade, permitted if not abetted by the police, are still fresh in the memory. New York, commonly reputed to be "low-browed" to a deplorable degree, would not have tolerated such proceedings. The insolence of the negro population of the capital is proverbial. What a spectacle is this for a nation which has reached the international importance of the United States! Vulgarity and indecency displayed in such flagrant form as to be subject matter for news dispatches, telegraphed all over the world, are poor advertisement for this country, and will not add greatly to the respect in which America is held across seas.

This from the city where the intelligence of the entire land is presumed to concentrate, is rather humiliating. We have a right to expect of Washington a high social and mental tone, through the gathering there, many months in the year, of the men, and many of the women, who are leaders in their respective communities. There are magnificent art and museum collections for the education of the public, yet these bourgeois citizens, instead of flocking to inspect the treasures of the library of congress and the Corcoran gallery, rush about the streets to get a sight of the President at prayer. What a spectacle for the city from which America is governed and the destinies of the two continents controlled!

Strindberg---The Dramatic Kaleidoscope---By Randolph Bartlett

(THIRTY-EIGHTH OF A SERIES OF PAPERS ON MODERN DRAMA)

I HAVE already pointed out that it is dangerous to attempt to generalize about Strindberg. You might as well try to express in a single sentence the essence of the Encyclopedia Britannica or in one word the spirit of Mr. Webster's excellent dictionary. There is but one way to approach a Strindberg play, and that is to forget who wrote it until you have finished reading. For example, if you pick up "Easter" having in mind the Strindberg of "The Dance of Death" you will doubtless waste much time seeking sinister meanings beneath the optimistic trend of the play. Taking for granted after reading a few of his better known plays, and James Huneker's essay, that Strindberg was a mad Viking of literature, I called him malevolent. What I should have said was that he wrote several malevolent dramas. "Easter," written in the height of his career, shows the opposite side of his character—"Lucky Pehr," written almost at its outset, shows that "Easter" was not merely the product of a repentant moment, but a continuation of the earlier vein of sympathy with human aspiration and human weakness.

"Lucky Pehr" (also known as "The Wanderings of Lucky Per") is pure allegory, and it is interesting to note that it came just at the outset of that prolific career in which drama followed drama at intervals of a few months. It is also worth considering that, while Strindberg's frequent use of symbolism has been set down to the influence of Maurice Maeterlinck, this play was written in 1882, and Maeterlinck did not publish his first experiment in elusiveness, "The Princess Maleine," until 1889. The difference between the symbolism and allegorical writing of Strindberg and that of Maeterlinck, is that Strindberg ever tries to make himself clear while the great Belgian has realized the commercial value of elusiveness, picturesquely garbed. Here, for instance, is a bit of typical Maeterlinck, from "Serres Chaudes":

One day there was a poor little festival in the suburbs of my sou. They mowed the hemlock there one Sunday morning, and all the convent virgins saw the ships pass by on the canal one sunny fast day, while the swans suffered under a poisonous bridge. The trees were lopped about the prison; medicines were brought one afternoon in June and meals for the patients were spread over the whole horizon.

Nothing so perfectly asinine as that is to be found in the works of Strindberg. If he had the delirium tremens he said so in so many words, and did not smear up perfectly good paper with meaningless words. "Lucky Pehr" is allegorical, therefore, not in the sense of trying to hide a plain idea in a garland of erotic and erratic poetry, but simply because, to make his point, it was necessary to have one person pass through many scenes which could not be made to cohere logically in realistic form, and so the supernatural had to be invoked.

Pehr is the son of an old sexton, who, bitter against life and distrustful of everyone, has never allowed the boy to know anything of the outside world. They live in a church tower where the scene opens one Christmas eve. An elf, who in partnership with a fairy, acts as guardian over the boy, seeks revenge upon the old man for a fancied slight, and has the fairy aid him in making the lad discontented. He pretends that he thinks it is time that Pehr's education should begin, and they decide to send him out into the world, the elf providing a wishing ring, which shall fill all his desires, and the fairy, as her share, contributing a sagacious and virtuous feminine companion. So the fairy leads Pehr to the window of the tower and shows him scenes of happiness and beauty—he declines to look at those of poverty—until he is assured that life is all beautiful, and is determined to make use of the power the ring has given him. His father's sophistry does not convince him. He will not believe that the gold and silver of the Christmas tree is only paper, that the fruits from the tropics are worm-eaten, that the rich man is trembling inwardly because he cannot pay his rent, that the seeming affection for him of the young folk is only greed for his money, that love is only lust, and so on. He refuses to be argued out of his intention, and disappears.

Pehr is next seen in the woods. It is still winter, and he finds it rather stupid and uninteresting. He tries to amuse himself, but falls on the ice and is stunned. Lisa, the girl friend sent by the fairy, appears, and revives him. Still Pehr is discontented. The forest is not what he expected. "Everything here in life is incomplete" Lisa tells him. "Remember that, and take the bad with the good." But Pehr, with all his dreams of happiness, wants only the good.

Lisa having told him that what people regard most highly in any person is wealth, though she is

ashamed to say it, Pehr next wishes for all that wealth can bring. Again he finds that there are disadvantages. Wealth brings with it the slavery of etiquette, tax assessments, government regulations and hypocritical parasites in the guise of friends. It all disgusts him at last, and he decides to become a reformer, and remedy all these wrongs.

The third act is brilliant satire upon government and the ways of the reformer. It opens with a dialogue between a statue and a pillory, in which it is ascertained that the statue is that of a man who, several years before, had had stone pavements installed, and was honored as a civic benefactor. The pillory makes it clear, however, that the chief beneficiaries are a maker of wagons, a chiropodist, and a cobbler, the rough stones being equally hard upon vehicles, feet and shoes. It is the day of the annual festival in honor of the statue, but the celebration has dwindled down to the three worthies mentioned, even a certain relative of the statue's original failing to put in an appearance. The perfunctory and highly ridiculous ceremony is rushed through, and it is made known that Pehr has arrived in the town, and has made public a proposal to substitute smooth paving for the rough stones, his only real supporter, however, being a street paver, who sees an opportunity to make a profitable contract. The burgomaster calls a town meeting to consider the situation, and Pehr discovers that the way of the reformer is hard:

BURGOMASTER. Well, my children, you must have heard that an imposter has come to town.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. He's no imposter; he is a reformer.

BURGOMASTER. It comes to the same thing—but you must hold your tongue, my lad, you have no vote!

PEHR. Herr Burgomaster, I would beg that my proposition be presented in a proper manner before this honored popular assembly—

BURGOMASTER. Just listen to him! We know his proposition and it simply remains for us to express ourselves. Well and good, I consign it to the madhouse! It is the man's wish—think of it, my children! that all may be permitted to tread upon smooth pavements. So long as Our Lord creates different kinds of human beings, there must be different kinds of stones on our streets. Is there anybody who would add further remarks?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. That isn't true! Our Lord does not create different kinds of human beings.

BURGOMASTER. Who gave you permission to shriek?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. Since we have no voice in things, we may at least be allowed to shriek.

BURGOMASTER. Yes, shriek, and I'll put you in the lockup! There is no one, of course, who has something to add?

RELATIVE. Herr Burgomaster, as a man of honor, may I not be permitted to enter a protest against the scandalous attack that has been made?

PEHR. I challenge the relative!

BURGOMASTER. And I, on the other hand, attach more weight to the relative's utterance since he is allied to a great man; that is always the community's best guarantee—

ROOSTER. (From hen-coop outside the shoemaker's.) Cockelicoo!

BURGOMASTER. What's that devilish racket?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. That's one who is blessed with a voice!

ROOSTER. Cockelicoo!

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. Arrest him! (Laughter and groans.)

BURGOMASTER. Quiet, back there! Secondly: Said adventurer has spoken outrageously of the administration in that he has made defamatory speeches against the city's departed burgomaster. We would hear a few impartial citizens—Master Shoemaker, what, in your opinion, does he merit?

SHOEMAKER. I vote with the administration.

BURGOMASTER. Quite right; he should be held in contempt. What say you, Master Chiropodist?

CHIROPODIST. I concur.

BURGOMASTER. And the wagonmaker?

WAGONMAKER. I have the honor to agree with the last speaker.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. Those who have the right to speak are silent.

BURGOMASTER. Silence, back there! On the ground of what has already been advanced, with the support of conclusive evidence, the adventurer named Pehr (no family name) is hereby sentenced for vicious utterances against the administration to stand in the pillory two hours, later to be expelled from the city, to his everlasting disgrace and as a warning to others.

PEHR. Herr Burgomaster, the proofs are lacking.

BURGOMASTER. We require none. Axiom, or self-evident points, neither can nor need be proved. Away with him! (Pehr is led off.)

As Pehr sits in the pillory Lisa comes to him again. He declares he has had enough of trying to be a reformer, having discovered that the first quality required to make a reformer effective is power,

so he makes that his next wish, and the fourth act finds him installed as the new Caliph of an oriental country, surrounded by all the court dignitaries, even an impressive if highly imaginative family tree having been provided. A sample of the Strindberg sardonic wit is seen in the discussion of this genealogical document. "You have got an awful width to it" says the Chamberlain, looking at the chart. "I had to put in a bastard line," the wily Ameer replies. "It looks so flourishing on paper, and gives to the race a semblance of strength, which is always flattering." Pehr again finds that the fulfillment of his wish entails certain disagreeable conditions. He must, for the good of the people, renounce his religion, and because it is the custom of the country, listen to doggerel music and hyperbolic praise by a lying laureate. Finally, for the good of the people, he must marry, and his bride is a tariff treaty in female form—likeable enough, but Pehr cannot forget Lisa, and in a torrent of wrath he wishes the crown, scepter, throne and all insignia of rank, to crumble, and he determines to seek in Nature whether honor and decency do not still live.

The next scene is wild and stormy. Even while Pehr is rendering thanks for the cleansed feeling that comes over him, the ocean advances upon him from one side, and wild beasts at each side prevent his escape. In despair he makes his last wish, and calls for Death to release him, but when confronted by the Man With the Scythe he realizes that again he has not reckoned the entire cost, and begs off. Realizing that he can no longer blunder his way through life he goes to the Wise Man for advice and through him comes to a realization that all his troubles have resulted from his self-love, and his redemption must come through love for another. His affection for Lisa suddenly springs into full flower, and he sets out to find her.

Act five brings the play back to the old church, but around the altar instead of in the tower. Lisa, who has been told by the fairy that she will meet Pehr here, comes in and hides in the confessional. Pehr arrives, and sensing a supernatural atmosphere, hides behind a door, and hears his shadow preach at him—and the burden of the sermon, the essence of Pehr's experience, is "Labor, Pehr, and be honest, but don't become a saint, for then you would be vain, and it is not our virtues but our faults that make us human." Two statues of saints dispute as to which is the more virtuous, and which has suffered most, while a funeral pall declares they know nothing of unhappiness. A broom replies with a few words of common sense, and Pehr exorcises them all with holy water. Pehr has learned his lesson. Lisa from the confessional, her voice disguised, questions Pehr and hears him declare he would free himself from self, and knows there is nothing now holding them apart, and advances to meet him.

Coming fourteen years after the publication of "Peer Gynt" by Strindberg's Norwegian contemporary, Ibsen, there is more than a suggestion that "Lucky Pehr" may have been suggested by the epic drama, so similar in several scenes. Strindberg was then in his younger creative period, and controversy is ever alluring to the writer who is just beginning to feel his strength maturing, so it is not unreasonable to hazard the guess that the Swede was replying to the Norwegian. "Be thyself" is the word that Peer Gynt brings back from his adventures. "Lose thyself" is the reply of Lucky Pehr. Thus while Ibsen nailed the banner of Individualism to his mast in "Peer Gynt" and followed his fantastic poem with those great dramas which have been among the most potent creative impulses of literature and society in this generation, Strindberg, at the outset of his career, expressed no less plainly, his distrust of the individual. I have promised never to generalize about Strindberg, but, viewed in this light, is it not possible to consider his dramas of malevolent mien as portrayals of the evil consequences which follow in the train of the exercise of the dominant individual will? To this it may be answered that Strindberg did not advocate socialism or democracy, that he did not show any force opposed to, and preferable to the individual. This may be accounted for by the theory that he was satisfied, like Galsworthy, to draw the picture, and leave the answer to others. It is a fruitful field for speculation, but until there shall arise a genius equal to the monumental task of mastering and synthesizing the works of this mental Titan, it can be nothing more than vague speculation. In any event, "Lucky Pehr" is one of the most attractive facets in the Strindberg kaleidoscope.

("Lucky Pehr," by August Strindberg. Authorized translation by Velma Swanston Howard. Steward & Kidd, Cincinnati.)

PARIS' ATTITUDE TOWARD FOREIGN PLAYS

NOT long ago the following letter appeared in the Paris edition of the New York Herald and is so much to the point, gives so many sidelights on the French stage of today, that I take the liberty of printing it in full:

Mr. Pierre Veber has on several occasions this season affirmed that the modern French drama shows vitality. Now, as a regular playgoer in Paris for the last eight years, I distinctly hold the opposite opinion, but Mr. Veber is, of course, as entitled to his opinion as any member of the paying public. But when Mr. Veber states—as he does in Monday's Herald—that “never has the French stage been more hospitable to foreign plays” I think he exaggerates. The essence of hospitality is disinterestedness. The mere production of a foreign play on the French stage does not in itself constitute hospitality. It is a business concern for the making of profit, and this is quite legitimate. The hospitality only begins with the reception of the play by the public. Who first have the opportunity of exercising this hospitality? The audiences at the “repetitions generales” and the dramatic critics. What do we find? Except for the anodyne type of play, such as “La Demoiselle de Magasin,” the foreign player never receives that open-minded appreciation and fair criticism which hospitality demands, whether it is a spectacular play, or simply a play of ideas, the production is resented by a large section of the Parisian critics, especially if the play comes with an established European and American reputation. Stopping for once the monotonous flow of superlatives inevitable perhaps in a little world where authors, critics, “courrieristes,” actors, actresses, etc., are more or less intimately acquainted with one another, the critics turn on the tap of their superior scorn on the head of the unfortunate foreign dramatist or producer, and incidentally thank Providence that their intellectual equipment is not so meagre as that of other nations. This is the hospitality reserved for the foreign production. Sometimes, of course, the production is a success in spite of the critics. In such cases, it is attributed to “snobisme,” which word recurs as a “leit-motif” in article after article. There is something to be said for the point of view of the critic who objects to “free trade in drama,” and whose motto is “The French play for the French stage,” but, in face of critics' and first-nighters' obvious prejudice against foreign plays, M. Veber's contention as to hospitality seems of me unjustified.

I do not know the writer, but he is evidently a man who sees a good deal of the French theater and finds it more or less bad. It is also evident that he cannot stand, or understand, the French attitude toward foreign-made plays, and foreign-made things in general, any more than the others of us can. The Pierre Veber of whom he speaks is the brilliant and witty theatrical critic of the Herald. A Frenchman he is, and also a writer of successful plays himself. He also writes accounts of doings in the political world in a facetious sort of way that gives much offense to French readers of the Herald who find their sacred institutions, their senate and congress, held up to the ridicule of foreigners. What evidently makes it worse in their eyes is that the writer and ridiculer is himself French and ought to have more patriotism than to hold his own government up to ridicule.

Personally, I find Pierre Veber merely a bore, and I happen to know that a good many other readers of the Herald think otherwise. That, however, has nothing whatever to do with the question. What I am writing about, and it is not by any means the first time I have written about it, is the impossibility of any foreigner, at least any American, understanding any Frenchman. We cannot conceive of theaters being run as French theaters are run; we cannot conceive of any people conducting business and politics and social intercourse and literature and everything else as these things are conducted in France. This is not a criticism of the French or of France, but simply and solely a statement of the fact that we Americans cannot understand them or it. How is it possible, for instance, that a nation which has given the world so many real thinkers finds itself utterly unable to see anything in Shaw and all his works? To the French Shaw's philosophy is no philosophy. He is dealing with problems that are not problems at all. He is not an iconoclast, he is merely either a mountebank or an imperfect writer of poor farces.

But worse than all this is the fact that the French public simply takes no interest whatever in Shaw one way or another. But that is not in the least surprising in view of the fact that it takes no interest in Ibsen, in Hauptmann or Sudermann, or in Wagner or Strauss, or in anything else that is not French. At first, that seems wonderful, admirable. We say to ourselves “Here is an ideal land. Instead of, like America, being forced to import nearly all of its art, it finds a supply of sufficient quantity and quality at home. It has no need to send out propaganda to encourage home support of home talent, for that is the natural taste of the people. The native poet and

painter and musician are so entirely sufficient, so entirely to the public taste, that they are amply and fully supported,” etc., etc.

But in time you discover that there is something wrong. Their own art works are not of such supremely good quality that they should exclude the output of other countries. In the world of art, music, literature and the stage, as in the world of ordinary merchandise, the “Made in Germany” or made in other foreign country would soon be a menace to home production were it not for a superior force working against the natural attitude of the people which is here as elsewhere to get the most and the best for the least money. This force, or one of these forces, is the Society of Authors, and other similar societies of literary men, musicians, artists, and producers of all sorts who live by the fruit of their brains. These various societies hold up the theaters, the publishers and the art dealers by a simple boycott system. They simply refuse to give their work to any of these theaters, publishers or art dealers who handle the works of foreigners. Even among French writers there is a restriction about their works having free entree until they are properly accredited members of one of these societies. I am stating this, of course, without a very positive or comprehensive knowledge of the facts and largely from hearsay. It is, naturally, impossible to get at the absolute truth of a matter of this kind.

But there is another matter which is of even more importance than this boycott and that is the simple fact that our plays and our books are too moral and clean for French consumption or understanding. I know for a fact that our puritanical notions seem to them utterly silly, stupid, fantastic, almost unbelievable. And, of course, the foundation of all fiction, whether on the stage or off, is moral prejudice, so if that is incomprehensible what becomes of the play or the book? I think the best joke of it all is on ourselves. For how many, many times have I not heard Americans gushing about the great “problem plays” of France? And how thoroughly well I believed in French greatness and American littleness, though I, for one, should have not been so easily taken in, having lived in this town way back when I was a boy.

Of course, no one will deny that France does provide us with certain plays of a light kind. But I just wonder how the exchange would come out in the end if this exchange could act without prejudice? I imagine that French authors would soon find themselves in a position of hopeless inferiority, and this in spite of the lack of complete understanding of our morals and our point of view. I know that it is a fact that English, American and German merchandise of all kinds from automobiles to hairpins is making enormous headway here in France for the simple reason as already stated that these foreign goods are better and cheaper than home-made goods, and people are never patriotic enough to pay a higher price for a poorer article, not even in France. In spite of all that the newspapers can do to boycott these foreign goods, especially German goods, the people find it to their advantage to buy and do buy. I know of a case of a small government employee who gets three francs and sixty centimes a day! That means 72 cents a day or about \$230 a year! Do you think a man like that cares whether things are made in France or Germany or elsewhere if only they are cheap and good? And, mind you, this is not an isolated case. There are thousands, both in government employ and out of it, who get but little more than this. Nor do I mean day laborers, people of the lowest class. Not at all. I speak in many cases of clerks who have perhaps some education, some antecedents, and who are expected to dress respectably, and wish to live respectably in order not to sink below their natural station in life.

Does the French stage ever touch these people and their poignant problem? Not at all. All that the French stage ever touches, with just a very few exceptions, and these not successful ones, is the problem of man and woman, of divorce, of illicit relationships, of stupid and revolting forgiveness of the faithless wife or faithless husband, etc., etc. An examination of my letters for the last year or more will show this, and yet I have not attempted to give accounts of all the plays which have been written and performed in this period. Many of these plays are such that their story cannot be condensed for a self-respecting paper. They are too disgusting. Here is an advertisement which has appeared in the Parisian papers recently which shows the temper of the public, or at least what the managers suppose that temper to be:

If anyone suggests to Mr. Maurice Donnay that Les Eclairuses is a problem play he protests with vehemence . . . a vehemence from which is not excluded a certain smile. But Les Eclairuses is one more victory gained for feminism thanks to its arguments of gaiety and of love.

Of course, you must read out of this two things,—first just the disgusting facts which it suggests, and

second, a sly reference to Shaw's “You Never Can Tell” which is now being played here,—perhaps also a reference to Brieux' “La Femme Seule” which had only a doubtful success. Is there any vitality in France either in drama or in anything else? I think not. What there is, and what the public seems to demand is just what the above unspeakable advertisement states, “gaiety and love.” Apart from this, there is but one class of play which has anything approaching real value, and that is the farce after the manner of “Le Petit Cafe” or “La Prise de Berg-op-Zoom,” etc. And it may be added that the only foreign plays which have had success here are the same sort. Our serious plays do not seem to interest the French public. In the last eighteen months there have been German, Austrian, Spanish, Italian, even Chinese plays given here,—plays of a serious kind,—and nearly all have failed to keep the stage.

But the curious part about it is that the greatest success of the year was “Primrose,” one of the most utterly vapid and silly plays that could well be imagined, but thoroughly moral and clean. It seems to me that that fact shows that the managers are wrong in their judgment of the public. It may be added that “La Prise de Berg-op-Zoom” is moral, and that “Le Petit Cafe,” which had such a very long run, was not far from being so, and quite fit for translation. It may be added, as a fact not without its significance, that the authors of both of these plays are enthusiastic supporters of the new athletic awakening in France. Is there coming a real re-awakening here? Who knows? At least, there are certain signs which point to it, and it will not come through the problem play (unless the plays dealing with Franco-German relations can be considered problem plays), but through, first, fear of Germany's great army, second, through the awakening interest in sports of all kinds. Imagine seeing, in staid, orthodox, degenerate old Paris, a group of athletes in running costume taking a trot at twilight around the venerable, respectable and historical Place de la Concorde! That is something which is certainly new and very encouraging. Something no less new and no less encouraging is the organization of the caddies at our golf links into Boy Scouts. A house has been built for them and a teacher engaged. They are guaranteed their pay by the club whether they have to carry bags or not, and in return for this guarantee they have to report every morning at a certain hour and remain all day at the club. But you must have seen these little, sickly, underfed toughs to realize all that this means. I do not think that even in the worst slums of our densely populated cities we have such ragamuffins, such poor, feeble little wretches, so utterly lacking in self respect. And to see these boys, fifty or more of them, made to hold up their shoulders (and their heads!), and step out like men, to think that they will now get at least one solid square meal a day, provided by the club, is surely fine and cannot fail to have its influence.

But in the drama, in literature and music, as in daily life there is but one real road to vitality: to open wide the gates to foreign production and then fight this competition. When France learns that we will see a great change in every branch of national activity.

FRANK PATTERSON.

Paris, March 2, 1913.

GRAPHITES

Now Constantine is king of Greece and how he'll con the natives

By doling out superlatives and such like sed-a-dat-ives;

But though he cons the army, the people and the fleet, In Aegean waters it is thought he never can con Crete.

Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson uses tart language in his letter of resignation which, perhaps, is justifiable. As, for example, his sarcastic reference to the department officials getting information from the newspapers of a radical change in policy in regard to the Chinese loan. Evidently, President Wilson's namesake is not in accord with his distinguished principal's point of view.

Senator Sanford's bill prohibiting the holding of land by aliens is vicious and invidious in that it is directed against the Japanese whose treaty rights with this country guarantee them the same privileges accorded any other treaty-making nation. Senator Sanford is in the sand lot class with those agitators who have deprived us of good Chinese house boys through the total exclusion act.

At last we have discovered the use of an appendix. It prevents the possessor from developing mean traits. At least, so we infer from the suit for divorce filed by a Seattle woman whose husband developed such miserable streaks after an operation for the removal of his appendix that he became unbearable. Brethren, hang on to your good dispositions!

TESTING THE PICTURE TALKING INVENTION

AT LAST the "Kinetophone" is a reality. After Edison invented moving pictures and the talking machine he dreamed of making pictures talk and for years he has been steadily at work experimenting to accomplish his dream. Vague hints were dropped from time to time as the invention progressed, but only recently came the announcement that it had been perfected. Now in four theaters in Manhattan and three in Brooklyn the films are being shown, and in a few weeks actors will be talking from the screen throughout the country. The problem seemed simple to unite the two inventions, but there was great difficulty in getting perfect synchronization of record and film. In order to get phonograph records it had been necessary for the performer to roar into a horn. It was essential therefore to obtain a record sufficiently sensitive to receive sounds while the actors were moving about in front of the camera, and at a distance of at least forty feet so that the recording apparatus is outside the field of the lens. The first pictures that were shown represented a descriptive lecture. In a room of the kind that motion picture folk seem to affect a man talked about the new invention and as his lips moved the sounds were projected from a big machine behind the screen. He did all sorts of noisy things. He broke a plate, blew a whistle, dropped a weight. The proper sounds came in response. He introduced a pianist, a violinist and a soprano and the "Last Rose of Summer" was rendered. The second number was a full fledged minstrel show with end men, interlocutor, soloists and orchestra. This was a hit, especially in the Union Square Theater where the operator inadvertently set the picture machine several seconds ahead of the phonograph. The result was amazing. The interlocutor would make his announcement and sit down and then his words would come floating out to the audience and before the announcement was over the singer would be on his feet bowing to the audience.

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This was highly diverting, but it was received in good part as it did not lessen appreciation of the wonderful thing that had been accomplished. An entirely new bill is on this week. Mephistopheles appears to Faust and tempts him with the vision of Marguerite at her spinning wheel, finally, for a price, bestowing the magic gift of youth upon him. In another picture a young man comes to see his best girl and introduces a chum, telling each one that the other is deaf. Of course, they shout at each other and mother, attracted by the row, discovers what has happened, and makes the joker stay with her while the others depart to the theater. The thing is not absolutely perfect yet. Whether of necessity, or because of a subtle psychological suggestion, the players exaggerate the lip movement in an effort to enunciate clearly and make themselves understood. With such an effort the words ought to be doubly clear and the sound exactly synchronous with the labial motion. There seemed to me, however, that fraction of a second's difference which makes the sound appear a slightly different thing from that indicated by the exaggerated lip action. Further, the pantomime seemed to suffer. In pantomime American actors and films are far behind those of foreign companies. Before the talking pictures were invented our actors as a class seemed quite content to stand talking with one another with only such slight movements of head, hands and lips as we habitually use. The audience therefore often remains in the dark as to what they are saying except for the hint supplied by the occasional explanation provided in words. In French films one is never in doubt. French pantomime is so good that the meaning is always clear.

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In talking pictures there is with actors more than ever the temptation to stand quiet and, following our ordinary habits of life, to make few gestures, depending entirely on the phonograph for the meaning to be conveyed. That is a pity, for moving pictures seemed about to bring about improvement in that phase of acting. Now it is more than likely that our one chance to secure good pantomime is lost. It is to be hoped that the expensiveness of the process will for the present at least retard the general adoption of the invention. Though the wonder of the accomplishment is not to be belittled, its chief value seems to me not the enhancement of the enjoyment of the average audience that goes to see moving pictures, which will possibly be as great without it. It is rather the means it presents of preserving things that would otherwise inevitably perish. There is little limit to the possibilities of its historic value. History can through it be made a living thing to generations that succeed us, for the personality of the history makers can be preserved and the men and women of today appear before the men and women of tomorrow as real and vital. This is a wonderful contribution for a man to make to the world.

ANNE PAGE.

New York, March 17, 1913.

ROOSEVELT MISSES HIS OPPORTUNITY

PENNSYLVANIA held a Progressive conference last week at Philadelphia and the close of the second day's session was marked by an address delivered by the third party's leader, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in which he laid stress on the educational side of the work to be accomplished in order to assure perpetuation of the principles espoused. Careful reading of the speech in its entirety fails to reveal one word of commendation of the progressive now installed in the White House. For the really practical plans outlined by Mr. Wilson to "pass prosperity around" Mr. Roosevelt had nothing to say. He did not urge his auditors to stand by their President in his efforts to reduce the iniquitous tariffs. He said, "We intend to get justice," but did not add "and from the present administration we believe we will get the right laws to insure it."

No; Col. Roosevelt failed to express a single word of felicitation in regard to the genuine progressive now holding office as Chief Executive of the nation. When he said that "Our wish is to see wages go up if dividends go up" he neglected to state that the Wilson plan of opening the door of opportunity to everybody is one worthy of indorsement. He said, "We intend to get justice from the legislators and from the executives," but why did he not go further and tell his audience that the man in the White House is actuated by the self-same desires and is intent on securing for the people that which he believes is their due? Are truth and justice and honesty commodities to be found only within the pale of the party that declares for Mr. Roosevelt?

This tendency to arrogate to themselves all the virtues is the crowning fault of the third party adherents. It is the pharisaical cry of "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are. . . I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all I possess." How much more becoming to admit the good intentions of the other man; to speak out admiringly when he does a laudable act that is for the welfare of his fellows; to acknowledge that a few of the virtues are to be found outside, even in a Democrat.

Col. Roosevelt had a fine opportunity offered him to say gracefully a few kind words about the newly-installed President. He ignored it. His talk throughout was of what "we" had in "our" platform and what "we" would do to translate "our" promises into actual laws if the nation had given "us" the power. Doubtless, all the changes proposed are good, but so also are many of those proposed by the Democratic party whose leaders are essentially of the progressive element. Too bad that the colonel cannot rise superior to his egotistical personality. Too bad that he could not have found a few words of pleasant comment on the aims and objects of the progressives now in power. It would have been in keeping with the spirit of the gathering, since in President Wilson is seen the success of one who has steadily fought bosses and bossism, who has often declared his intention to make it possible for the individual to do business by getting the laws readjusted.

Inferentially, Mr. Roosevelt told the Pennsylvanians that true progression could be attained only through the policies they and their political kind affected. Contrast the Roosevelt plan of curbing the monopolistic trusts with the Wilson program. The former would have an industrial commission charged with the supervision of the tariff-protected monopolies, whose function would be to see that the United States government compelled the men who have conquered labor to be kind to labor. Opposed to this economic mastery over the lives and fortunes of those who do the daily work of the nation is the plan of Mr. Wilson to break up the partnership between artificially created monopolies and the government. Mr. Roosevelt reiterated his desire to uplift mankind, but his instruments are not convincing. "Passing prosperity around" is a mouthfilling phrase about on a par with the late Mark Hanna's "full dinner pail" buncombe, but how it is to pass so long as the masterful trusts are maintained the colonel does not explain. On this point as on the tariff he falls short.

By the Way



How Leo Crane Reached Home

One of the really interesting literary men of the country was in Los Angeles last week, his first visit to civilization in three years. This was the talented Leo Crane, formerly of Washington, D. C., but since 1910 in charge of the Moqui reservation as Indian agent. Mr. Crane, it will be recalled by my readers, who is a constant contributor to the best magazines, wrote a story four or five years ago that was claimed by a Long Beach woman as her creation. I had reason to doubt her assertion and through Harper & Bros. proved that she was a pretender. Mr. Crane is a Baltimore man of rather somber outlook on life, but with a nice sense of humor. Called back to the Moqui reserve on an important mission he gave up the delights of the club reluctantly to return to the wilds of western Arizona. He writes to me:

For one who had been enjoying the balmy clime of California (God save us from rain) I wandered home under difficulties. Found the back country in the throes of the worst snowstorm in twenty years, drifts in places six feet deep. Proceeded inland at the rate of three miles an hour, using auto, team and buggy, and by saddle. Had to abandon auto, also buggy, finally, and consumed six days in covering the necessary one hundred miles. Am now suffering from huge cold and perhaps grippe as a result. Arrived at Keams Canyon three days ago, and today the snow has disappeared and the landscape is as balmy and inviting as that of your vicinity. Such is Arizona. One day a blizzard, the next springtime. Men who came to meet me enjoyed sleeping in a snowbank and today are working in their shirt-sleeves. About a month and we will get down to pajamas, perhaps. One can never tell.

Quite true. I have a vivid recollection of a hundred-mile ride I once took, many years ago, from Holbrook to Keams Canyon, and although I missed the snowbanks I "met up," as a Hoosier friend of mine would say, with numerous other experiences. However, Leo Crane will probably get material for a good story out of his ride.

Who Wants a Good Thing?

I haven't the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the Los Angeles manager of the Mahomet Amusement Company, but that is my loss, for the gentleman encloses a flowery prospectus with his equally flowery letter advising me to get in on the ground floor for stock in his promotion schemes. Here is his modest guarantee:

I have no hesitation in staking my reputation on this matter, and I am more heavily interested in this enterprise than in any other that I have been actively associated with in my life time. The officers and directors are men of the highest character, and I can personally vouch for all of them. I also guarantee absolutely the success of this enterprise so far as sufficient funds go. My reputation is so well established in making successes of enterprises with which I am associated that I am sure you will feel no hesitation in joining with me in this enterprise, as it promises such immense returns. I fully believe that the small amount of stock that is for sale will be purchased immediately, and I urge you to see me at your earliest convenience if this matter appeals to you. San Francisco people, near the scene of activity and keenly alive to an epoch-making opportunity, have already invested large sums in coming Panama-World's Fair amusement concessions. This is the first (and in my opinion best) opportunity offered to Southern Californians.

Lucky officers to have their publicity agent express such a willingness to vouch for them to the extent of staking his reputation. Not only this but he also guarantees "absolutely" the success of the Mahomet enterprise. This must be a good thing. I am almost persuaded to reverse the mountain episode and go to Mahomet—almost, I said.

Gathering of the Clans

Colonel Michael H. De Young, owner of the San Francisco Chronicle, has been at the Alexandria since Wednesday, having come south with his family for a short visit. That his advent has anything to do with the long-deferred starting of the Los Angeles Globe, as suggested, is entirely unlikely. That paper will never get beyond its paper state. Charles C. Gleed, owner of the Kansas City Journal, which for

many years has combated the Nelson properties, the Times and the Star, is due to arrive Saturday, having come to the coast on mining business. He is to be accompanied by Jay H. Neff, owner of the Drovers' Telegram, a packing house paper of Kansas City. Publisher Glead by the way is president of the Missouri and Kansas telephone system, and Neff was a former mayor of Missouri's southwest metropolis.

Dady Heartlessly Tricked

In theatrical circles there is a story current concerning C. Bassells Dady, the local booking agent, which explains why he always signs his name as printed. Dady has a brother Charles who resembles him so closely that they are often mistaken for twins, although Charles is three years the senior. He is a practical joker of the 'nth degree which makes it all the worse for the more serious minded C. Bassells. One day this week three performers who are in the habit of being booked through Dady met his brother on the street and asked him about dates. "I'm too busy to talk to you now" said Charles, "but if you will come to my office I have several good things in sight." Next day the three met at C. Bassells' office and requested their bookings. Naturally, Dady was surprised and then flustered when it dawned on him that his brother had played a trick. He had a difficult task in convincing the actors that his double was to blame and that he was not merely trying to welch on an agreement.

Post Gets a Shake-up

Former newspaper associates of W. O. McGeehan, once connected with the local press, will be interested in learning of Mack's appointment as city editor of the San Francisco Post, the Calhoun organ of the northern metropolis, a promotion from a desk position. I hear there has been a general shakeup on the Post, with Managing Editor Petterson, formerly of the Record, retired in favor of Doc Tufts, a Chronicle editorial writer.

Dreyfuses Have Great Success

Frank Patterson writes me from Paris that the Dreyfuses, Louis and Estelle, are more than flourishing and that Mrs. Dreyfus is meeting with flattering success in the musical world of Paris. Elsie Behymer is a recent arrival in the French capital, in fact, Paris, he says, is a great spot for meeting Los Angeles people.

His Well-Earned Vacation

After thirty years of hard work without a vacation former Judge William A. Cheney, chief counsel for the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, is to put aside work next month and sail for a six months' tour of Italy and Egypt. The Cheney home-stand at 1046 Hill street will be closed for the first time in thirty years. Besides being one of the keenest legal lights in the state Cheney is a man of many and remarkable hobbies. He is a painter, sculptor, organist, biologist and author. Three years ago he created a sensation at the University of Jena with his work "Can We Be Sure of Mortality." This was intended by Cheney as an answer to Haeckel's skeptical treatment of immortality and Haeckel's successor at Jena reversed his predecessor in favor of Cheney's view. His present vacation is inspired by a nervous breakdown which followed a long and painful attack of pneumonia from which he recently recovered.

One Third Will Stick

More than 100,000 persons are expected to be brought to California in the month of colonist rates which began Tuesday of this week with an influx of 2000. These are the estimates made by Frank Batters of the Southern Pacific, T. C. Peck of the Salt Lake and F. J. Heid of the Santa Fe. They further state that of the 100,000 that come, probably 35,000 will settle, as the majority usually takes advantage of the low rate for touring purposes only.

Big Railway Man Slips In

B. P. Cheney, Boston millionaire, large stockholder in the Santa Fe and director of the same arrived so quietly in Los Angeles Wednesday of this week that although he came in a private car he was out of the city before the astute newspaper men could pin him for an interview. He was scheduled to arrive here tomorrow but came in ahead of time and not even the Santa Fe local officials were aware of his presence. Mr. Cheney is, perhaps, one of the best known railway and mining men in the country, and it was the latter interest that brought him west. He traveled to Arizona to inspect the property of the London-Arizona Copper Company, in which he is a majority stockholder, and decided to come on to the coast where he has large investments in San Diego. The mine in which he is so largely interested is in Gila county ninety-five miles from Phoenix, and he was called out from his Boston home to inspect the property before the operators began a large number

of improvements which had been planned. At the mine he conferred with Charles E. Finney, formerly in charge of the Guggenheim interests in the United States and Mexico, now president of the London-Arizona. Finney is due in Los Angeles tomorrow.

Easter Present to His Old Home

Charles M. Stimson, the well known local philanthropist, added to his already large list of benefactions this week by giving to his old home, Washington Courthouse, Ohio, a fireproof Y. M. C. A. building to be known as the Stimson Industrial Building. It is intended to be an Easter donation. Mr. Stimson has sent his building foreman, T. B. Bouchay, to Ohio to take charge of the work. It was there that he made his early stake in the grain and produce business and he has not forgotten the fact although it has since been turned into its present millions by wise investment in Los Angeles realty.

Nat Goodwin as a Boniface

Nat Goodwin is to add to his other accomplishments or attainments by building a hotel at Ocean Park. Nat has played the role of tavern keeper on the stage, hence it will be no novelty to see him as a boniface off it. Estimates on cost of building run close to \$200,000. It is to contain 300 rooms, with all modern equipment, each room to have a bath with salt and fresh water showers. The hotel is to have a 187 foot frontage on the beach. We have previously had a Jeffries buffet and a Barney Oldfield life saving station bearing his name. In San Francisco "Spider" Kelley, once a famous fighter, has his two cafes, and there are several ball players now conducting restaurants and hotels. Nat's beach hotel should prove attractive to all of the profession save and excepting Paul Armstrong, perhaps.

Municipal Politics Brewing

Mayoralty candidates are many, but among those who are being urged to run of large accomplishment are General Adna R. Chaffee, R. A. Rowan, Frank Garbutt and Willis H. Booth. H. W. Frank is still a favorite and George Black is another likely possibility. As for councilmanic candidates they are as the sands of the sea shore in number, only awaiting the passage of Amendment Number Seven to get out into the open. Frank R. Pitney, so rumor goes, is to run from the Seventh district. E. L. Brady, who is not unknown in local legal circles, is being urged by his friends to run from the First, but thus far has not consented. W. H. McConnell, who has previously served the city hall, is said to be thinking of trying his luck again. The Socialists, among others, are reported to be about to rejuvenate Dr. A. D. Houghton, once a councilman, and send him to the city hall to fight the battles of the brotherhood. I miss my guess if Barney Healy does not return to the scene of his former city hall activities.

Thelan "Compromise" Bill

There is a rumor afloat to the effect that Russ Avery, who has mixed real estate and politics advantageously at times, is preparing a bill to be submitted to the state legislature as a compromise measure for the Thelan, Gates and other "blue sky" bills which the legislators are seeking to foist upon the state to the certain detriment of legitimate business. In what way the Thelan bill, which was brought forward as a compromise, fulfills that purpose it is difficult to see. It reminds me of the husband and wife story, one wanting sheets and the other blankets, and who compromised on sheets. That seems to be the case with the Thelan bill.

Safe Bets on These Two

Political experts are predicting that only two of the amendments proposed by the Citizens Committee will carry at the coming election. One is Number Seventeen, which provides for the election of twenty-one councilmen, six at large and fifteen by districts. This is an improvement on the former ward system since the old log rolling and vote trading schemes are negated by the presence of the councilmen at large. The district representatives would serve a two year term at the city hall, and the six others four years, making the latter much more desirable. The Record is fighting hard for Number Eight, providing for proportional representation, but it is believed to be due to failure. The second amendment, apparently certain of ratification, is the one providing for elections in May and June, as the Old Guard, Socialists and Progressives are all more or less desirous of seeing a change in the present administration as soon as possible.

Civil Service in the Court Room

Deputy sheriffs assigned to bailiff duty in the various departments of the local superior court, and deputy county clerks with the same assignments are anxiously awaiting the time when the positions are placed under the civil service. This has been long

discussed, but the realization is likely to come in the near future. Under the present system when "Billy" Hammel retires from the shrievalty as he has indicated his intention of doing, his successor will be privileged to oust all the present occupants and appoint a number of his henchmen in their stead. Like conditions will prevail when Harry Leland retires from the county clerkship. Opponents of civil service argue that it will be a bad policy to place clerks and bailiffs under the system since it will then be impossible for a judge to pick his courtroom subalterns. So far as possible it has been the custom of the county clerk and the sheriff to appoint an applicant particularly recommended by the judge for a position in his courtroom, thus assuring to a great extent a condition of unity.

He Came, He Saw, We Conquered

Mayor Schamberg of Philadelphia, who is also a prominent financier of the city of brotherly love, has been a notable visitor among us this week and has expressed himself as more than delighted with Los Angeles and Southern California. He traveled as far as Arizona because of his interests in mines in that region, and then decided to come on to the coast. He will retrace his steps and then return to us to stay, in all probability.

Realty Board Will Take Notice

Ernest Ingold, assistant to President Elder of the Los Angeles Investment Company, is to have charge of the weekly luncheon of the Los Angeles Realty Board next week, and I wouldn't wonder if he were to enliven proceedings materially by introducing hair trigger speakers, good music and a few brief committee reports. If Ernest plans to make this the biggest weekly luncheon of the Realty Board ever held he surely will succeed.

By Way of Experiment

More rumors of petticoat politics for the city hall came to light this week when the name of Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz, a local woman attorney, was mentioned as a likely candidate for the mayoralty. I understand that a number of well know women citizens are anxious to test the strength of a candidate of their own sex by way of experiment.

Graphicalities

Hollow Horn Bear, a noted Sioux chief, has just passed to the happy hunting ground. He was one of Chief Gall's lieutenants in the massacre of Custer and his men on the heights of the Little Big Horn June 25, 1876. But he was a brave Indian and fought for what he believed to be his inalienable rights.

State statistics are said to show that second marriages are on the increase in California. Whether it is the widows who are sought or the divorcees that are preferred is not material. It is the experienced ones, evidently, that have the call over the novices since first weddings show a decrease by comparison.

Gretna Greens all over the state will file protests against the proposed law compelling marriages to be deferred for seven days after the issuance of licenses. This is a blow at romantic elopements every parent with a big family of girls will hasten to resent.

Because a New York woman objected to having her feet tickled until she died, which was the malevolent threat of her husband, she is suing for legal separation and alimony. Yet once upon a time they were two soles with but a single thought, presumably.

Kansas City's Dr. Hyde escapes conviction by a disagreement on the part of the jury, nine standing for conviction and three regarding him as a sort of Dr. Jekyll. He will probably be given his liberty, but with the charge of murdering Col. Swope still hanging over his head.

With President Wilson, house and senate reported to be in entire harmony over the plan for tariff revision and a clear majority in both branches of congress rapid progress should be made when the special session is convened April 7.

Rear Admiral Peary says he has had enough of arctic exploration and will resign the task of future polar expeditions to younger men. We bespeak the job for Dr. Cook. The farther north he can be expatriated the better for his country.

Hello! Gross receipts of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company last year \$199,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 over the 1911 receipts. We move for a reduction in rates.

If Dr. Friedmann fails in his promise what a terrible disappointment to the thousands in whom he has revived hope long dead. Let us hope he is not over sanguine.

Music

By W. Francis Gates

Leading the musical events of last week was the Symphony Orchestra program Friday afternoon at the Auditorium. On account of the illness of the soloist announced, the three numbers given by the orchestra made up the program and it was of full length, owing to the time necessary for the Goldmark "Rustic Wedding" symphony. It has five movements and the first of these is a theme and a dozen variations, of which four were omitted. This work is entirely enjoyable; the variety of treatment and tone color of the variations hold the interest in spite of the length. It is rather a symphonic fantasy, as it is not in strict symphony form. It has been several years since the orchestra played this work and it was gladly welcomed. Mr. Hamilton's men "did themselves proud" in its presentation. The program was opened by the rarely heard "Fidelio" overture, which shows Beethoven in his brightest and most kindly guise. And it was closed with a Victor Herbert number that was more suited to a popular concert than to a symphony. It is Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody" and impresses one as a medley overture rather than as a rhapsody. Irish tunes are scattered by the way and St. Patrick's Day furnishes the climax—treated with all of Herbert's brilliant skill. It is a pity there were not more Irish out to hear it. The next symphony concert takes place April 11, with Josef Lhevinne, pianist, as soloist. Lhevinne's fame, doubtless, will suffice to fill the house.

In spite of its hour's delay, the women of the Lyric Club came to the mark smilingly. The program was a long one and further lengthened by encore numbers which should have been omitted, at the late hour at which they occurred. The most interesting chorus numbers were "The Indian Bride" by Fletcher, Miss Peycke's "Come, Dance and Sing" and Paul Bliss' "Gypsy Band." Besides the local composer mentioned, there were pretty choruses by Mmes. Conklin and Jamison—not the latter's best effort, however. But few clubs can present works from so many of their members. Soloists were Grace Keller, mezzo soprano, Mrs. Robert Smith, soprano, and Mrs. Philip Zobelein, contralto, all having voices of beautiful quality. An interesting number was the piano and organ arrangement of the Rubinstein "Kammenoi-Ostrow," the effect of which might have been heightened had the bell tones been given to the organ chimes instead of the piano. The players, Mmes. Robinson and Chick, produced very happy results, the former playing all the club accompaniments without score. Director Poulin achieved the usual applause for his club and himself.

Saturday night last the Brahms quintet gave its fifth concert of the season at Blanchard hall. It offered three compositions, the main one of which was Brahms' piano quartet in G minor. When this work was first performed in Vienna in 1862 a Viennese critic wrote, "The first three movements are gloomy, obscure and ill developed; the last is simply an offense against the laws of style. There is neither precedent nor excuse for introducing into chamber music a movement entirely conceived in the measure of a national dance, and it is much to be regretted that Herr Brahms should have departed in this matter from the examples set by Beethoven and Schubert." But then Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert all had a hard time of it in Vienna—and Brahms then was but twenty-nine. The first number

on this program was the piano trio of Godard, Op. 72, and between the Brahms and Godard was a reading of the "Witch Song" with string accompaniment. Mrs. Bessie Frankel gave the text adequate presentation and the whole concert was one of high ideals and results, as the work of this quintet is seldom excelled in Los Angeles.

Wagner's "Rienzi" overture opened the People's orchestra concert last Sunday, followed by Mr. Koopman's "Song of Home" suite and the Rossini "Semiramide" overture. The soloists were Miss Fuhrer, cellist, and J. P. Dupuy, tenor. I never heard the "Rienzi" overture given a more dramatic rendition. The work of the orchestra in this stood comparison with the playing of the Chicago orchestra—which is not always the case. Mr. Koopman's suite is pleasingly tuneful, but not deep, and the "home" evidently is the "Fatherland." Music and composer were given a good reception. Miss Fuhrer played two movements of the Goltermann violin-cello concerto. Evident nervousness caused an out-of-tune condition at first, but the clever young player gave good evidence of her capability later and in her prettily played encore number. Mr. Dupuy's "Carmen" selection was sung to a carefully repressed orchestral accompaniment and as always is the case he had the plaudits of his auditors. Tomorrow's program is made of repetitions of numbers which have been popular in the past.

March 27 Frieda Peycke gives another recital at the Huntley. On the last program by this genial singer-pianist were several local compositions.

For next week there are announced the following: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, the Genee company at the Auditorium; Tuesday, violin recital by Louis Persinger, Blanchard hall; Thursday, the Butt-Rumford recital; Friday, Olga Steeb's piano recital; Saturday afternoon, Butt-Rumford recital; the last three are at the Auditorium.

In the opera engagement ending last week, the program book was one of the most artistic that has been offered in a Los Angeles theater. But as an encyclopedia of biography it was not all that could be desired. At the head of each page was a small cut of a composer, accompanied, in most cases, with dates posing as the figures for the birth and death of the particular musician. I thought the first one or two misstatements in this line might be typographical errors; but when, on further examination, I found at least seven composers improperly supplied with birth and death years, I sadly struck out this pretty booklet from my treasured sources of musical information and stood it with Mr. Elson's "Curiosities of Music." Richard Strauss has his birth date set back 15 years, while Donizetti's was given as 1848-1897, which placed him just fifty years too late. Poor Goldmark was hurried to his grave in 1863, after having been born in 1930—but the latest information is that the old man still lives: Bach is modernized 30 years—and given the wrong face. But then Massenet and Godard are reported as still living—so it evens up. Not only this, but in a dozen cases the names were misspelled. Among the funniest are those of "S. Gambatti" (evidently for Sgambati) and "Alivy" (which stood for Halevy or Al Levy, as you prefer). Really, the several composers who were allowed no dates at all got off easy.

"THEATER BEAUTIFUL" THE AUDITORIUM L. E. BEHYMER, Manager.

FIVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES—MARCH 21, 22, 24, 25, 26.
MATINEES SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

ADELINE GENE

THE WORLD-FAMED DANSEUSE

Assisted by MONS. VOLININ, CORPS DE BALLET AND ORCHESTRA.
Programme: Friday, Saturday, Monday Nights and Wednesday Matinee.

"LA DANSE"

Tuesday and Wednesday Nights and Saturday Matinee,
"LA CAMARGO"

Seats now on sale at Auditorium Box Office

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50. Boxes and Loges—\$3.00.

TUESDAY MATINEE, MARCH 25

SATURDAY MATINEE, MARCH 29

MME. CLARA BUTT

WORLD FAMOUS ENGLISH CONTRALTO, and

Kennerley Rumford Distinguished English Baritone—
IN JOINT RECITAL

Don't miss these artists.

Prices 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.00. On sale at Auditorium Office.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.

In the Matter of the Estate of John P. Jones, Deceased.

Notice of hearing of petition for order to convey real estate.

Notice is hereby given that Roy Jones, administrator of the estate of John P. Jones, deceased (appointed, qualified and acting in the above entitled matter) on the 20th day of March, 1913, filed his verified petition in the above entitled matter, petitioning the above entitled Court that he, as such administrator be authorized, empowered and directed to make a conveyance to J. P. Gardiner of all that certain real property situate in the City of Santa Monica, County of Los Angeles, State of California, described as follows, to wit:

Lot "T" Block 198 as per map recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Los Angeles in Book 3 pages 80 and 81 and in Book 39 page 45 et seq. of Maps, Records of said County, for the sum of \$1562.50, together with interest at seven per cent per annum from the 29th day of October, 1912.

And notice is further given that in said verified petition the said Roy Jones petitions the above entitled Court, as such administrator, to be authorized, empowered and directed to make a conveyance to H. J. Engelbrecht, C. A. Tegner, Roy Jones and J. B. Proctor of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13 in Block "G," Lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in Block J of the Palisades, being a subdivision of a portion of the Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica and Boca de Santa Monica, as per map recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Los Angeles, State of California in Book 8, page 32, et seq. of Maps, Records of said County, for the sum of \$29,000 and interest from September 29th, 1912, all as set forth in said petition on file, which is hereby referred to and made a part hereof.

And notice is further given, that in said verified petition said Roy Jones petitions the above entitled Court, as such administrator, to be authorized, empowered and directed to make a conveyance to Roy Jones, Trustee, of that certain real estate situate in the City of Santa Monica, County of Los Angeles, State of California, described as follows, to wit:

Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 in Block "H," and Lots 7 and 19 in Block "I" of the Palisades, being a subdivision of a portion of the Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica and Boca de Santa Monica, as per map recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, in Book 8 page 32, et seq. of Maps, Records of said County, for the sum of \$37,500, together with interest at six per cent, per annum from the 30th day of September, 1912, all as set forth in said petition on file, which is hereby referred to and made a part hereof.

NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to said order, notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, 1913, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Courtroom of Department Two of the above entitled Court, Court House, Los Angeles County, (or at the time and place to which the hearing of said petition may be continued) said petition will come on regularly for hearing, and at said time said administrator will then present to the Court the facts and circumstances and the reasons why said petition should be granted, and why said Roy Jones, as such administrator of the estate of John P. Jones, deceased should convey to said J. P. Gardiner, H. J. Engelbrecht, C. A. Tegner, Roy Jones, J. B. Proctor and Roy Jones, Trustee, the above described properties.

Dated Los Angeles, Cal., March 20, 1913.

ROY JONES.

Administrator of the Estate of John P. Jones, Deceased.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.

March 19, 1913

Not coal lands 016251

NOTICE is hereby given that John G.

VILLE DE PARIS
317-325 312-322
SQ. BROADWAY SQ. HILL STREET
A. FUSENOT CO.

Easter Parasols

\$2.50 to \$12.50

Fashion's latest styles in parasols have just been received in time for Easter. You must see them to fully appreciate their attractiveness. Plain colored silks and soft messalines in Kelly green, purple, American Beauty, navy blue and rose, with 10 and 12-ribbed frames, in canopy and bell shapes are very fashionable. Also fancy silks in striped and floral effects.

Mott, whose post-office address is 426 Douglas Building, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 29th day of August, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016251, to purchase the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 12, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 13, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 27th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.

March 19, 1913

Not coal lands 016391

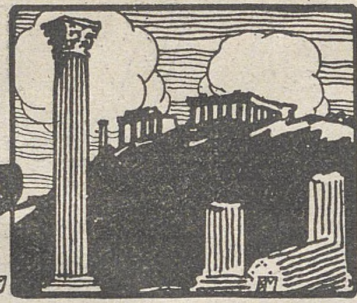
NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Fairchild, whose post-office address is 2361 Thompson St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 21st day of September, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016391, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provision of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 27th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.



Art



By Everett C. Maxwell

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK.
Allen Tupper True—Woman's Club House.

One of the most noteworthy collections of paintings that have been offered to local art lovers this season is that of Allen Tupper True, now on exhibition at the Woman's club house. This excellent showing is given under the auspices of the Art Committee of the Friday Morning Club and serves to introduce a new painter of the real west. Mr. True is a young Denver artist and much of his work is taken from familiar localities in the Colorado Rockies. This able artist is a nephew of Mrs. Eliza Tupper Wilkes and the many friends of that well known family will be more than interested in the present showing of art. I am told that Mr. True was for a time a pupil of Howard Pyle, later going to London where he studied under that master genius Frank Brangwyn.

After carefully considering the forty-odd canvases now on view no one could doubt this statement. The influence of these two men so utterly unlike in method and inspiration may be strongly felt in almost all of the work shown. I do not wish to infer that Mr. True lacks individuality, for that is just what he does not lack. In his early work he draws, arranges, and often colors after the Pyle manner, yet he has fortunately escaped the Pyle idea. The same may be said of his later and more telling efforts in paint. He has gained much in artistic perception from Brangwyn, yet he has lost none of his inborn self. Personality and inner feeling is strongly stamped upon all of Mr. True's interpretive work.

Laying aside the charms of color harmony, faultless contrast of light and shadow, excellent composition, and masterly brush work, let us for the moment delve deeper into these works of art and find something of their hidden meaning. Surface painting and surface criticism are like the wails of the underserving poor. We listen and are tolerant and often charitable. Afterward, we know that our alms have been given in vain. When we look at a painted canvas we are prone to say good or bad in a meaningless way. We have not the insight to look below the pigment and see why the work is good or why it is bad. There is much good work that is frankly bad and much poor work that is only poor because we ourselves make it so. Art is more dangerous than literature, for the reason that it is more democratic, and, shall I say, even more socialistic. The average person should see art only as we are allowed to read "permission books" from the public library.

The work now on the walls at the Woman's club house possesses two distinct features that not only make for big art but also places it in the restricted class. In the first place it is dangerously frank and in the second place it is revolutionary in its psychology. Take, for instance, the three canvases, "The Vigilance Committee," "The Sheriff's Job" and "The Return of the Posse." Here is elemental force matched with human nature, and what chance has the latter against the former? The massing of the grim men in the three pictures suggests lines from Tolstoy and Voltaire in grimness of style and vigor of expression. The animal in us is whetted and we become a part of a lawless people.

In considering these works as a collection, we cannot get away from the

fact that technique must play its usual important role. As a technician Mr. True is far in advance of his years and few of our western men of reputation can compete with him. His color is absolutely true to the locality in which he works and while scintillating and brilliant is remarkably restrained and often very low-toned. He composes with an easy flow of line and paints with a full brush. His color harmony is excellent and he masses and contrasts with skill. His arrangements are consistent and he models with much knowledge. All of Mr. True's canvases denote youth. He works in the full spirit of youth and vigor. His treatment is forceful, masculine, and at times almost brutal. At the same time, only a poet could have painted these landscape interpretations. The artist loves nature and understands it in a moody, instinctive manner. His contemplations are not always those of an artist and he often says things at random from the fulness of a big heart. At times his analyses are not acute, yet he never fails to interpret. As a colorist, Mr. True is always interesting, even to the uninitiated. While full and free, with mingled forces of light and air, a rare delicacy of handling is strongly felt in much of his work. He paints in a direct and simple manner and only once does he depart from the freedom and ease that render his art of value to students and connoisseurs alike.

Many of the landscape studies are strongly decorative in line and color and in these as well as in most of the pictorial panels of western life, one feels that the artist will be eminently successful as a mural painter. His work suggests big spaces. One feels the need of enlargement, of bold freedom and a wide-angle point of view.

Briefly noting a few of the canvases as they are hung in the gallery, "Indian Summer" first claims attention. This small study interests us at once in the collection. It is painted in broken color and is very expressive in its general handling. A tiny arm of blue water is seen in the foreground on which a boat rides lazily. Beyond are seen irregular hills and a fine sky above. "Avalanche Park" is a big subject, painted on a small canvas. The foreground is unusually good and the uneven line of trees across the middle distance is painted in a masterly manner. In the far distance a snow-clad peak lifts its majestic head against a cloud-flecked sky. "Homestead Cabin" depicts a small mountain cabin with dull pines growing about it. Snow covers the ground and hangs upon the trees and fences. A cold, winter sky is seen above distant peaks. The blue shadow on the snow in the foreground is well painted and fine in quality. "Jicarillo Apaches" is a decorative panel which should be used for a mural decoration. It is dramatic without being spectacular and as a figure study is one of the best things shown. It possesses a majesty and dignity that is almost terrible and the spirit of tragedy is strongly felt. A fine figure study is "Sheriff Joe." This is a moonlight scene showing a man in chaps and sombrero saddling his pony. Close beside this is a canvas without a number which is one of the very good things in the exhibit. It is a snow-scene in a small canyon and a most remarkable picture it is. It will be one of the most misunderstood canvases in the collection. Its composition is difficult but effective and its broken lines

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are skillfully managed. The study has vitality and a bigness that makes for real art.

Another small study depicting two horsemen riding through a thicket might be one of Brangwyn's own and "Wood's Lake at Sunset," painted in almost pure color, should be of great value to students. "The Stage-Coach," "Pioneers," "History—Still Unwritten," "Freighters of '48," "A Safe and Sane Fourth of July," and "Strays" are all western frontier scenes of great charm. These works are excellent in color and composition, well drawn, remarkably strong in their characterization. "The Home Light" is of more than passing interest, and is another canvas that is bound to be criticized by the layman. This is not only one of the best canvases in the collection but the artist has gone further into the realms of art to bring his message to us. "Lime Creek Park," "November," "From Generation to Generation," "Quakin' Asp" are all deserving of a detailed review but lack of space forbids. A group of small canvases on the east wall are without numbers, yet all are of great interest and one, a wood interior, is unquestionably the best small canvas in the gallery. "With a Pack Outfit" and "A Wanderlust Memory" are the titles of two large decorative studies that are among the strongest of Mr. True's later works. "Eagle Canyon," "August," "September Thaw," and "Fall Tapestry" are typical Colorado landscapes of much beauty. This is one of the most worth while exhibitions of the season.

First annual exhibition of the California Society of Miniature Painters at the Woman's club house closed Monday, March 17, after a successful two-weeks' run. Sixty-eight miniatures were shown representing fifteen California workers. The gold medal for the best original portrait was awarded to Mr. George Townsend Cole of Hollywood. The exhibitors were Miss Marie Crow, George W. Cole, Mary B. Gillespie, Mary Harland, Rose Hooper, Mrs. C. L. Karson, Alice E. Ludovici, Frieda Ludovici, Laura M. D. Mitchell, Mrs. J. D. O'Brien, Constance A. Price, Lida S. Price, Zel E. Talbert, Laura Prather Waterbury, and Mary B. Williams. Old miniatures loaned by Mrs. Edwin Greble, Mrs. Adelbert Fenyes, Mrs. W. W. Burton, and Miss Fanny Wills were of great interest.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
015440 Not Coal Lands.

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, California, Feb. 8, 1913.
NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph A. Anker, whose postoffice address is Gen. Del., Santa Monica, California, did, on the 27th day of April, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015440, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 10, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00 and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 22nd day of April, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
014439 Not coal lands

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal. February 18, 1913.
NOTICE is hereby given that William Norris, of 520 N Alameda St., Los Angeles, Cal., who, on December 16, 1911, made Homestead Entry, No. 014439, for SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 23, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S B Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 1st day of April, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: William D. Newell, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Edward A. Mellus, Joseph A. Anker, William A. Lockwood, all of Santa Monica, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Current issue of the Fine Arts Journal opens with an article on "The Master Impressionists" by Chas. Louis Borgmeyer. Wallace Thompson writes of "The Art of Angel Zarrago" and James Wm. Pattison discusses "Puzzles and Mysteries in Art." Everett Carroll Maxwell contributes an article on "The Art of Japanese Printing."

Social & Personal

Holy Week has been religiously observed by society folk, and while there have been several intimate little affairs—small dinners as courtesies to visitors, and informal gatherings of the younger set in honor of several bride-elects—there has been a lull in social gayeties—although as one society matron confided, "I've just lived at my dressmaker's." Monday the after-Lenten season opens—the few short weeks that lapse between the days of sackcloth and ashes and the traveling, vacationing summer will be marked by many smart affairs. Easter Monday will be notable because of the wedding of Miss Barbara Burkhalter, the daughter of Mrs. Denis Burkhalter, to Mr. Standish Mitchell, son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Mitchell. Both families are well known in this city, and the marriage will be the culmination of a romance begun in high school days. The service is to be read at the Church of the Angels, Garavanza, and will be witnessed only by relatives, who will afterward attend the informal reception given by the bride's mother. Tuesday evening the wedding of Miss Mary Louise Maier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Maier of South Grand avenue, to Mr. Alfred Thomas Brant will take place, and Wednesday, March 26, Miss Jeanette Garner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lake Garner, will be married to Mr. Kenneth Crothers Grant of New York City. Miss Feriba McLeod, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace McLeod, has also chosen Wednesday as the date of her wedding to Mr. Henry Nelson Bailey, the ceremony to take place at the McLeod home on Kingsley Drive. Wednesday afternoon will be the occasion of a tea with which Miss Virginia Walsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walsh of Harvard boulevard, will entertain, the guests of honor being Miss Aileen McCarthy, Miss Sarah Clark and Miss Lillian Van Dyke. Invitations have been issued by Mrs. W. H. Holliday for a large reception at her residence on West Adams street for Thursday, March 27, and Wednesday afternoon Mrs. W. L. Wade and Mrs. W. F. Adams will give a card party. In April the exodus of society folk for the east and abroad will begin. Mr. and Mrs. William T. Bishop and little daughter and Mrs. Godfrey Holtzerhoff will go to Europe for several months; Miss Ruth Larned is planning a visit in Vancouver; Mrs. Thomas J. Fleming and her debutante daughters, the Misses Margaret and Louise Fleming, will go abroad. They are leaving March 31 for the East, and after a short visit with friends will sail April 12. Mrs. John Eldridge Stearns of St. James Park, Madame J. A. Donato and Miss Katherine Stearns will leave next week for a European trip of several months. At present a number of the society people are out of the city. Mrs. Hugh Livingston Macneil and Mr. James Slauson are on their way to South America; Miss Georgie Off, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. A. Off of Hotel Darby, is visiting in Monterey and later will go to San Francisco; the Misses Marjorie and Katherine Ramsay are in San Francisco; Mrs. Volney Howard is visiting her parents in the north; Mrs. A. H. Busch and Miss Amy Busch are in Washington; Mrs. Robert Marsh and little Miss Martha Marsh are on their way to Honolulu and Australia; Mrs. Edwin Janss and little daughter Patricia are the guests of Mrs. Janss' parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cluff of Menlo Park; while Dr. Janss and his father are having an outing at Honolulu, as are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kelsey of Portland street. Miss Margaret Gaffey is visit-

ing relatives in the north where she has been entertained at a number of affairs. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barker and their family and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Noyes are enjoying a trip around the world. Many others are planning summer journeys, but have not perfected the details of their journeys.

Captain and Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner of 649 West Adams street, entertained Monday evening with a dinner party for Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst. The table was fragrant with spring blossoms, and covers were placed for Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. George Denis, Mr. and Mrs. Guy B. Barham and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lawrence Doheny.

Mrs. Charles Peyton of Charleston, W. Va., who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Forrest Q. Stanton of Gramercy place, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon which Mrs. Charles Colcock Jones of Occidental boulevard will give next Friday.

Miss Mamie Maier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Maier, has chosen a quiet home ceremony for her marriage to Mr. Alfred Thomas Brant, which is to take place Tuesday evening at the Maier home on South Grand avenue. Miss Florence Bowden is to be the bride's only attendant, and little Jean Easton will act as flower girl, while the bridegroom has chosen Mr. Brant Elliott as his best man. The service is to be read at eight-thirty and will be witnessed only by a few intimate friends and relatives. A wedding supper will be served following the ceremony.

Two beautifully-appointed bridge luncheons were given by Mrs. Lester L. Robinson this week at her home on Beacon street. The first took place Wednesday, and places were arranged for sixty guests, while the Thursday affair was enjoyed by forty guests. Small tables, decked with spring blossoms, had places marked with hand-painted cards, and the house was massed with huckleberry boughs and acacia. A program of harp music was one of the features of the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will leave next month for a trip to the east which may be extended to Europe.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace Rankin of New York, who has been the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William Flowerree of South Burlington avenue, will leave Monday for her eastern home. Mrs. Rankin has become a favorite with both the younger and older sets since her stay here, and probably will return next winter for another visit.

Sunday afternoon Mrs. William A. Edwards and Mrs. L. N. Brunswig will give an Easter musicale for their friends, at which a program will be presented by Madame Palliser of London, England, and Miss Lucille Pier.

Formal announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Burford of La Bera avenue, Hollywood, of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Burford, to Mr. George Prentice, Jr., of New Haven, Conn. The wedding is to occur in the near future, although no date has been set.

Mrs. S. K. Murdock, Miss Alice Mason, Dr. and Mrs. James White, Mr. B. E. Murdock and Mr. Arthur T. Grey left Monday evening for a tour of the world, under the direction of D. F. Robertson, manager of the steamship department of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank. They will cover about 92,500 miles in the course of their journey.

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First National Bank's New Home Typical of City's Growth

Los Angeles' expansion from a drowsy pueblo to a remarkable commercial metropolis could not be more strikingly exemplified than by the banking institutions, whose stability and sterling worth have helped to give Southern California's leading city the fame which has spread itself on every continent. It is especially fitting that an old and trusted institution like the First National Bank should be housed in quarters which represent all that is best of the work of architects, decorators and designers. In its new home in the Van Nuys building at Seventh and Spring the First National has surroundings which are excelled by no similar institution. Not only is the place a picture of beauty and good taste, but every convenience for the comfort of patrons and employees, every device by which speed as well as accuracy may be gained, has been installed. In every detail the bank's new home is thoroughly modern, and in addition to the practical advantages, there are the artistic blessings of well executed decorations, carried out in harmony from the bronze doors of the main entrance to the main banking room one from Seventh street, one from Spring and one from the lobby of the building itself.

Everywhere there is the impression of spaciousness and dignity. The floor of glass mosaic, paneled in green with black and white borders is in itself an achievement, and there is but one other like it in the United States. Great pillars reach to a ceiling so delicately colored that it is almost pastel in its shading. Palms and tropical trees add greatly to the effect, and the window shades of ecru linen with valance of rose and gold are deft touches.

President J. M. Elliott and Vice-President Stoddard Jess have suites which are finished in English oak, and furnished in accordance. The counter which segregates the private departments of the bank is of Escallette base, Juan Flueri die on counter front, Escallette ledge with a capping of Tavernelle Fleuri marble and gold-plated bronze. Fumed white oak is used in the other woodwork of the bank. Enameled steel work causes the many cages to assume an ornamental air, and each department has its perfect system of house telephones, pneumatic tubes, annunciators and other conveniences. At the rear of

the main room is a mezzanine floor where the transit and statements departments are located. Here is an ingenious machine which is the invention of Mr. W. C. Bryan and Mr. William Swalm, both members of the staff, which photographs at one exposure the front and back of twenty checks, papers, etc., which are to be sent through the mails, or need extra safeguarding. The entire operation of photographing and developing requires less than a minute.

There is a woman's department in the north end, with special tellers, and with comfortable chairs and convenient desks for their accommodation. All about the big lobby are leather seats, desks, etc., with telephones installed for the use of patrons. From the lobby a stairway leads to the safe deposit department, which is equipped with all the latest devices for protecting the treasures entrusted to its guardianship. In the basement also are vaults for the books, for

storage purposes, lockers and lavatories, an auditorium, a library, a lunch room and a kitchen, all installed for the use of the bank's employees.

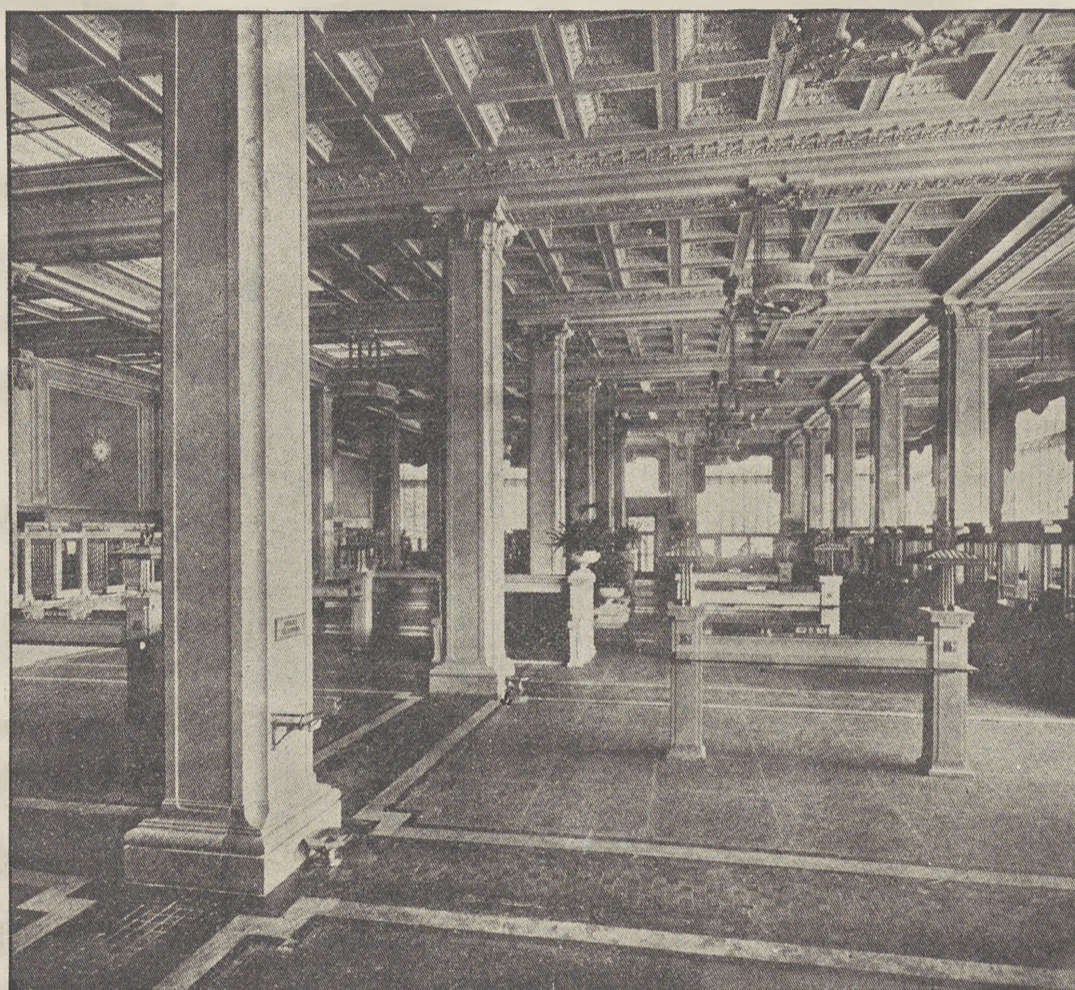
Vaults and contributory departments are also installed in the basement. Every production of mechanical ingenuity has been taxed to make the vault system perfect. These treasure houses are lined with the heaviest steel, protected with electrical burglar alarms and other lighting-alert sentinels. The main vault door contains an emergency door in its center, which is a new feature. The cash and securities vault is on four piers, so that all sides, top and bottom may be easily reached, and the pit below it is illuminated and lined with mirrors so that every inch of it can be seen at a glance.

Perfect ventilation of the entire quarters is a feature. There is a heating system of hot air in the winter and a cooling plant for the summer months, while the ozone is kept fresh by constant changing at five-minute intervals. The water supply in the various coolers is kept filtered by the bank's own refrigerating system.

In all directions there is evidence that the inventions of man have been sifted to find the best. From the viewpoint of the banker there is nothing lacking in the equipment of the working quarters, and from the standpoint of the patron the beautiful and artistic quarters and the many comforts provided are a source of pride to

which he may conduct tourists and sightseers with the knowledge that no banking institution can boast of a better home, and no city a better bank. Los Angeles is justly proud of this metropolitan institution, and its officers, stockholders and patrons are to be felicitated on the wondrously fine new quarters. That a great deal of thought has been given to the internal arrangements the most casual observer can detect. The general results attained reflect the excellent taste and practical knowledge of the supervising officials.

It is of added interest at this time to glance at the last statement of condition of the First National made to the controller of the currency at the close of business February 4, 1913. With it is the report of the affiliated institution, the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank whose fine quarters are at the corner of Sixth and Spring streets, a block to the north. A branch is maintained at the old home, corner Second and Spring.



STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 4, 1913

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$16,090,903.66	Capital Stock	\$ 1,500,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc. (Bonds only).....	1,344,550.00	Surplus and Undivided Pro- fits	2,425,525.42
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circu- lation	1,250,000.00	Circulation	1,155,997.50
Premium on U. S. Bonds...	None	Reserved for Taxes, etc....	167,771.01
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit.....	125,689.23	Letters of Credit.....	125,689.23
Cash and Sight Exchange..	6,833,383.66	Deposits	20,459,906.64
New Furniture and Fixtures	190,363.25		
Total.....	\$25,834,889.80	Total.....	\$25,834,889.80

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 4, 1913

Owned by the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Los Angeles

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$12,919,288.75	Capital	\$ 1,500,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.....	2,679,909.48	Surplus and Undivided Pro- fits	1,246,483.75
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	1,130,000.00	Deposits—	
Cash and Sight Exchange..	4,927,703.77	Demand \$ 6,887,774.88	18,910,418.25
		Time 12,022,643.37	
Total.....	\$21,656,902.00	Total.....	\$21,656,902.00

Cheaters

By Caroline Reynolds

Viennese operettas are denatured by American adaptation as a rule, and "The Siren," in which Donald Brian is starring at the Mason, is no exception. There is no tilting charm of song—not even one haunting melody to make it worth while musically, although the dancing is above the ordinary. And not to the star, but to that delectable, delicious Carroll McComas do most of the honors fall. We were prepared to be loyal admirers of Carroll McComas because she is a Los Angeles girl, but it requires no kindness of spirit to become her devotee. She is a slender and winsome creature, of the ideal ingenue type—a fresh, naive girlishness that probably is carefully studied, but gives the effect of delicious simplicity. She is modestly and tastefully gowned, she dances delightfully, sings in a sweet, fresh voice, and whistles like a lark. In fact, she runs away with the show. Donald Brian, who sprang into the white light of publicity by his inimitable characterization of Prince Danilo in "The Merry Widow," seems to have been scorched by the flame. He has developed an overwhelming self-consciousness that is far from pleasing, and while he dances as lightly and gracefully as a bit of thistle-down, that excellent accomplishment can scarcely atone for his lack of singing voice and his strutting manner. The greater part of the comedy of the piece is provided by Will West, who plays a Viennese veterinary with a cockney accent, and an English horse-man's make-up, but no one thinks of these discrepancies, for West possesses to the nth degree the power of making people laugh heartily at time-worn funnyisms. The one voice of striking merit in the cast is that of Ethel Cadman, who lacks graciousness, but who has a well trained and well-used soprano of liquid beauty. Cyril Biddulph does a good character bit as the minister of police, and there are several dancing geniuses who prevent the piece from growing dull when the leaders are not on the stage. Edith Lennox and Harry Delf do good work in the terpsichorean line. The scenery has seen better days, but the costumes still retain an air of freshness, and the chorus is well trained, with more than one damsel of unusual pulchritude to delight the eye.

Novelties at the Orpheum

It is a stiff hurdle from Sarah Bernhardt to Will Cressy—which leap is made by the Orpheum program this week, but it is safe to estimate that ninety-nine in every hundred patrons of the vaudeville house would rather listen to Cressy's dry humor and saccharine sentiment than feast upon Sarah's classic orations. Cressy is an institution in vaudeville, and in his latest one-act play, "The Man Who Remembered," he displays all these talents which have endeared him to the public. His characterization of the old country merchant, in whom the softness of human kindness has been petrified by a faithless sweetheart, is perfect in twang, make-up and conception. There is plenty of laughter—most of it legitimate, part of it gained by straining a point, and a naive vulgarity; and one or two tearful moments, of which the play could well be shorn. Blanche Dayne is excellent as the breezy feminine "drummer." A feature of unusual interest on the bill is Edison's Kinetophone, the talking moving pictures. That the invention is of marvelous ingenuity cannot be denied. The minstrel show which is given is

uncannily realistic, but the experiments shown in the first of the picture are spoiled by reason of the lack of accord between the words uttered and the movements of the speaker's lips: Then, too, the sound of barking dogs continues several seconds after the dogs have ceased baying—the cornet plays after the man has laid it down, etc. But, after all, perfection is only the result of months of hard labor and tasking toil, and Mr. Edison is far on the road to success. There is a rather mediocre musical medley entitled "Puss in Boots," Americanized from an English pantomime which is notable chiefly for the cat played by David Abrahams, Jr., and the Princess Gwendolin of Lena Mason, who is a fetching gypsy. The chorus maidens provide most of the entertainment. An animal circus that is interesting because of its unusual make-up is Apdall's Zoological Circus, in which bears, dogs, monkeys and an anteater respond to the training of their skillful master. Were Hall & Frances to dispense with their patter—which is a rehash of all the Ladies' Home Journal jokes—and stick to their popular song singing and dancing they would be big favorites with their audiences. A feature which is effective but far from mystifying is the "flying piano" act of Volant. The performer handles the piano with skill and is well assisted by Portia Newport, but not even the veil of illusion can hide the wires and tackle which swing the piano through space. The finical theatergoer will not be greatly edified by the act of Edwards, Ryan and Tierney, youthful entertainers, but the audience—particularly the gallery—likes them, and therefore they get over far better than a highbrow act would do. After all, success must be gauged by just that measure. Hold-overs are the Hess Sisters—where, oh, where is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Audiences?—and John and Winnie Hennings.

"Satan" at the Majestic

Motion pictures have achieved a niche of their own in theatrical entertainment, and the four corners of the earth have been ravaged in the effort to give the world-wide audiences "something new." Biblical history, art, prose and poetry have been drawn upon, and particularly is this the case in the series of films, "Satan," which have been at the Majestic this week. These four reels, depicting the devil's cruel strivings to overthrow the good of humanity, are wonderful for their photographic and scenic effects. The mechanics are marvelously fine; there is more than one scene in which the lighting, the details, and the values are perfect. It is an Ambrosio film, and while the acting is far from impressive in all cases, as a whole the pictures are remarkable. The role of Satan is attempted by a player who wriggles with all the abandon of a Midway dancer, which detracts from what impressiveness the part might have contained. But as pictures and in skilled mechanical effects every bit of film is worth seeing.

Offerings for Next Week

Beginning Sunday night the Majestic stage will be occupied by William A. Brady's original company in Philip Bartholomae's successful comedy, "Little Miss Brown." The piece has to do with the adventures that befall a young girl who reaches a big city twenty-four hours before she is expected. With her money stolen and the hotels refusing to accommodate her, she fol-

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BROADWAY AT EIGHTH

Main 5647

THE HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

Announces the return of the famous

Herr Ferdinand Stark

and his celebrated orchestra whose superb concerts will be a feature of After-Theater Suppers in the Exclusive Mission Grill

After the matinee the ladies will take delight in the dainty Afternoon Tea served in the Main Dining Salon

lows the advice of a telephone operator in a large hotel and claims to be the wife of a man who has wired for reservations for himself and his better half. This starts the complications which are necessary to the fun of a farce comedy. The company presenting "Little Miss Brown" is headed by Madge Kennedy and William Morris. Bartholomae is the author of that other comedy success, "Overnight," and "Little Miss Brown" achieved as big a laughing triumph as its rival when it was produced in New York last season.

"The Prince of Tonight," which will be the attraction at the Mason Opera House for the week beginning Monday evening, March 24, with matinee Wednesday and Saturday, is one of the Adams, Hough and Howard productions. The cast is headed by Tom Arnold, who takes the part of a stranded college youth, who is snubbed by the beautiful heiress with whom he falls in love. She coquettes with him, and then informs him that minus wealth and position he is impossible. But an aged gardener who has learned the mysteries of magic from his plants turns him into a prince of a mythical land for a night, with the understanding that if he fails to receive a kiss from the right girl before the night is over he must die at dawn. Of course, he escapes this dire fate, and in the usual romantic manner wins the girl. Among the many song hits are "Her Eyes are Blue for Yale," "Tonight Will Never Come Again," "I Don't Want to Marry Your Family," "I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now," "Follow the Rainbow Trail," "I Fell in Love on Monday," and "You're a Dear Old World After All."

Final production of "The Witching Hour" is scheduled for Saturday night, and Sunday afternoon will see the first trial of the new Morosco policy of beginning the week's performance at the Sunday matinee, instead of Monday nights. The first offering under the new scheme will be "The Dust of Egypt," described as a fantastical comedy. It has been a big success in London, but thus far has never been given in this country. The story concerns an Egyptian princess who reaches London, bound for a museum in a mummified condition. The mummy is left in the care of a young bachelor who is en-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.
March 19, 1913

Not coal lands 016762
NOTICE is hereby given that Henry Grey, whose post-office address is 1312 W. 38th Place, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 30th day of October, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016762, to purchase the SW¼, Sec. 9, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 27th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
015525 Not coal lands
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
February 12, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ed W. Hopkins, whose post-office address is 322 W. Ave. 54, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 13th day of May, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application No. 015525, to purchase the SE¼NW¼, Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00, and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 23rd day of April, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Goldsmith's New Spring Goods

George Goldsmith, the tailor, is receiving his spring importations at his shop at 625 South Spring street. They are the fruit of the looms of the arbiters of men's fashions, with all the new colorings and textures that are to set the standard in men's clothes. Exclusive novelties have been imported from such famous London houses as Howard Harvey & Co., Woods, Lowry & Co., Gaguere & Co., Howse, Mead & Sons and Dormueil Freres.

gaged to be married. Through an accidental toppling over the mummy is brought back to life in the midst of modern surroundings. Naturally, when the young princess is introduced to the bachelor's friends and fiancée she proceeds to shock them by her adherence to the conventions of her time. She comes near to wrecking the happy family, but after several amusing situations, all is peacefully ended. The full strength of the Morosco company will be drawn upon to fill the many roles.

Even the vocabulary of the peripatetic and erudite press agent is fast becoming exhausted in his wild efforts to describe the unwavering success of "The Elixir of Youth," the farcical hit by Zellah Covington and Jules Simonson, which has been rocking the Burbank theater with laughter for the last five weeks. There seems to be no let-up in the demands for

Marco Wolff and his sister, who claim this city as their home, will offer a melange of music and melody, with songs, piano and violin figuring. The Edison talking motion pictures will enter upon their second week with a new company, offering the trial scene from "Julius Caesar" as one big feature, with songs by Truly Shattuck as another. The Edison talking pictures are exclusive with the Orpheum. Holdovers will be Cressy and Dayne in "The Man Who Remembered," the "Puss in Boots" extravaganza, Edwards, Ryan & Tierney and the zoo circus, while the Orpheum symphony concert will have an attractive program.

Coming Behymer Attractions

Last of the vocalists to be entertained by Los Angeles this season will be Madame Clara Butt, the famous contralto, and her gifted husband, Kennerley Rumford, who will come to the



MME. CLARA BUTT AND M. R. KENNERLEY RUMFORD

seats for this production, and many theatergoers have seen it twice and even three times. It has proved the most successful farce that the Los Angeles stage has ever known, and already has broken the record established by "Peg O' My Heart," so far as attendance for the five weeks is concerned, and it is thought it will run longer than "Peg." The Burbank company is acquitting itself nobly, with Zellah Covington in the chief role.

Monday matinee, March 24, will bring to the Orpheum as headliners two favorites, James Diamond and Sybil Brennan, who have been here before, in different companies. Their team turn is entitled "Niftynonsense," which is foolery of the vaudeville stamp. The Five Mowatts are billed as jugglers, but they utilize Indian clubs for the best features of their work, and are expert in handling them. Claude Golden is from Australia and is a card manipulator of skill, having made such a study of it that he has it down to a science.

Auditorium in joint recitals the afternoon of March 25. This is their first visit to the Pacific Coast, but they are popular in England and on the continent, and since coming to the United States last November have won acclaim in the east. Madame Butt's climb to fame was not swift, taking years of close study to make it possible. Her own people found nothing extraordinary in her voice, until a friend of the family, hearing her singing outside, commented on the quality of the "boy's" voice. When it was discovered that the child Clara was the "boy," her parents were persuaded to put her under the supervision of the best masters. At the age of nineteen she made her debut in Albert Hall, London, England, and since that time she has been a prime favorite in her own country and in all the colonies from Australia to South Africa. Madame Butt and Mr. Rumford will leave for an extended tour of Australia immediately following their Pacific Coast appearances. Their

HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER

Broadway, near Ninth. LOS ANGELES' LEADING PLAYHOUSE Oliver Morosco, Manager
Beginning Sunday Night, March 23,

"Little Miss Brown"

The original company, including MADGE KENNEDY and WILLIAM MORRIS.
Prices 50c to \$1.50. Wednesday Matinee, \$1 for best seats.

MOROSCO THEATER Broadway bet. Seventh and Eighth

MATINEES THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Beginning Sunday Matinee, March 23,

First American Production of the Reigning London Comedy Success,

"The Dust of Egypt"

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER Main Street. Near Sixth.

BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, MARCH 23,

The Burbank players will offer for the sixth big week, the funniest of comedies,

"The Elixir of Youth"

Broadway, bet. 6th & 7th. Home 10477. Main 977. ORPHEUM THEATER THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE

AMERICA'S FINEST THEATER—ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Beginning Monday Matinee, March 24,

DIAMOND & BRENNAN

"Niftynonsense"

FIVE JUGGLING MOWATTS

Club Manipulations

EDISON TALKING PICTURES—WORLD'S LATEST WONDER

CLAUDE GOLDEN

Card Expert

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Musical Melange

Orpheum Symphony Orchestra Concerts 2 and 8 p. m.

Every Night at 8, 10-25-50-75c; Boxes \$1. Matinee at 2 Daily, 10-25-50c; Boxes 75c.

CRESSY & DAYNE

"The Man Who Remembered"

"PUSS IN BOOTS"

B. A. Rolfe Extravaganza

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Pleasing Entertainers

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Bears, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.

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Broadway bet. First and Second streets.

Charles Frohman—Klaw & Erlanger, Lessees. W. T. WYATT, Manager.

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 23.

The Gorgeous Musical Fantasy

"The Prince of Tonight"

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE OF FLOWERS AND LIGHTS.

First Time at Popular Prices: \$1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

programs for their two recitals in this city are as follows:

Tuesday Matinee, March 25: Verborghenheit (Hugo Wolf), Der Gartner (Hugo Wolf), Traum durch die Dammerung (R. Strauss), Mit einer Primula veris, Mit einer Wasserlilie (Greig), Zur Johannisnacht (Grieg); Mr. Kennerley Rumford. Rendi 'l sereno ("Sosarme," Handel), Lusinghe piu care ("Allesandro," Handel), Der Nussbaum (Schumann), Der Wanderer (Schubert); MME. CLARA BUTT. Thy Beaming Eyes (Ed. MacDowell), Why So Pale and Wan? (Sir Hubert Parry), The Gentle Maiden (Old Irish Air, arrangement by A. Somervell); Molleen Oge (Old Irish Air, arrangement by C. V. Stanford), King Charles ("Cavalier Song," N. V. White); Mr. Kennerley Rumford. Duet, Night Hymn at Sea (Goring Thomas); MME. BUTT and Mr. Rumford. Mon coeur s'ouvre la voix (Softly awakes my heart, "Samson et Delila," Saint-Saens), Three Fishers (Hullah), The Early Morning (G. Peel), The Leaves and the Wind (F. Leoni), The Lost Chord (Sullivan), by request; MME. CLARA BUTT.

Saturday Matinee, March 29: Verborghenheit (Hugo Wolf), Der Gartner (Hugo Wolf), O Death (from "Four Serious Songs," Brahms), The Two Grenadiers (Schumann); Mr. Kennerley Rumford. Largo, "Omra mai fu" (Handel), Sapphic Ode (Brahms), The Erl King (Schubert); MME. CLARA BUTT. Silent Noon (Vaughan Williams), Eva Toole (Old Irish Air, arrangement by C. V. Stanford), The Little Red Fox (Old Irish Air, arrangement by A. Somervell), Land of the Almond Blossom (Old Sicilian Air); Mr. Kennerley Rumford. Two duets: "Snowdrops" (Liza Lehmann); MME. BUTT and Mr. Rumford. Softly awakes my heart ("Samson et Delila," Saint-Saens), The Voices of Children (Dr. H. Brewer), The Fairy Pipers (Dr. H. Brewer), Abide with Me (S. Liddle), by request; MME. CLARA BUTT.

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JONATHAN S. DODGE, Director.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
February 26, 1913.

Not coal lands. 03756
NOTICE is hereby given that Guillermo Bojorquez, of Palms, Cal., who, on January 6, 1906, made Homestead entry, No. 03756, for Lots 1, 2, 3 & 4, Section 19, Township 1 S., Range 16 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, Los Angeles, California, on the 9th day of April, 1913, at 9 o'clock a. m.
Claimant names as witnesses: N. S. Guzman, of Palms, Cal.; Morton Allen, Juan Vargas, Francisco Trujillo, Dolores Trujillo, all of Topanga, Cal.
FRANK BUREN, Register.

THE GRAPHIC pays more attention to Music and Drama than any similar publication on the coast.

Madame Clara Butt's Great Art

Here is expert testimony regarding Mme. Clara Butt's art written by the music critic of the Chicago Evening Post: An extraordinary voice, a distinct personality and a great artist is Mme. Clara Butt, who appeared last night at Orchestra Hall. At first blush one is tempted to speak of her as a type of the ideal Amazon, but an instant's reflection causes one to realize that this would be radically untrue, for, so far as our recollection of mythology serves, the Amazon is an extinct race, whereas, had those beings of fable been of the type of Clara Butt, not only would the race never have suffered extinction, but the modern question of the suffragette could never have arisen—for man could never have attained to supremacy. To hear her roll out the mountainous billows of her tone in the Handel was perfect artistic satisfaction. The voice and art were worthy of the music, and what glorious music Handel wrote for the godlike beings who could sing it. The Handel type is something like the English turf; you merely need to plant the proper seed in the right kind of soil, then clip it, water it, and roll it for half a dozen generations—and there you have the finished product. When it comes to the singing of Handel, Mme. Butt is just this sort of final result, and when she let forth the full volume of her voice in those great, sustained phrases it was simply elemental in power. If there be any such thing as a contralto—for recently it has seemed as though this, too, was of prehistoric species—it is the voice of Mme. Butt. Not the dull, sepulchral "Hark from the tombs" sort of contralto, but with life and vigor to it, a brilliant upper range, and all through it a ringing power like that of no other woman we have ever heard.

"Tragedy of Nan" by Playgoers

John Masefield's drama, "The Tragedy of Nan" will be given by the Playgoers Society Tuesday evening at Cumnock Hall. The cast is as follows: Nan Harbuack, Ellen Tupper Galpin; Mrs. Pargetter, Nina Moise; Jenny Pargetter, Mrs. Alfred Whitney Allen; Ellen, Isabel Moser; Effie Pierce, Max Pollock; Dick Gurvil, Cecil Irish; Mr. Pargetter, Victor Rottman; Dixon, John Keller; Mr. Drew, Harold Moser. No part could give better scope for a talented girl than that of Nan. Ellen Galpin gave remarkable promise as a child, and her "Puck," given when she graduated from High school showed decided genius. In Max Pollock the Playgoers believe they have discovered a player of unusual ability. Mrs. Alfred Whitney Allen, who recently delighted the Ebell club with her rendering of "Paolo and Francesca," has an important role, and each of the cast has given particular care to the preparation. Miss Willamene Wilkes is director of the play and has devoted her efforts to an adequate presentation. Certainly, the hard work and unpaid effort of these young people to give these literary dramas, not presented by the commercial theaters, is worthy of appreciative patronage.

Among the publications announced for the early spring by George H. Doran & Co. is "The King's Blue Riband," by Beth Ellis. The Blue Riband belonged to "Le Roi Soleil." An Englishman, Anthony Claverton, undertook, for a bet, to steal it. The story is based on this adventure, at the court of Louis XIV., Versailles, and its sequel. The same house will soon publish "The Make-Shift Marriage," by Mrs. Baillie-Reynolds, author of "Out of the Night," and "The Great Acceptance," by Guy Thorne. The first book is the story of a man who, too weak to face his first real disappointment with courage, and jilted by the girl he loved, is so piqued that he promptly marries somebody else. The second is the story of F. M. Carrington, who gave up a large fortune to go into settlement work in the slums of London.

Accidents Unnecessary

Carelessness is the cause of 99 per cent of the accidents that happen at street crossings and in getting on and off cars. It has become so gross that in order to save life and limb the Los Angeles Railway Company is now spending thousands of dollars in spreading the gospel of safety under the direction of the lectures of the Public Safety League.

Here are the rules of the league for the prevention of accidents:

Never cross a street without looking in both directions.

Never get on or off a moving car.

Never underestimate the speed of an approaching vehicle—better wait a minute than spend weeks in the hospital.

Never cross behind a car without assuring yourself that there is not another coming in the opposite direction.

Never stand on the steps.

Never let your children play in the streets.

Never get off backwards.

LOS ANGELES RAILWAY CO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Not Coal Lands.

015975

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 18, 1913.
NOTICE is hereby given that John M. Elliott, whose postoffice address is 200 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 11th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015975, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 9, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of April, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., February 28, 1913.

015093 Not coal lands
NOTICE is hereby given that Perry Whiting, whose post-office address is 415 E. 9th St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 20th day of March, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015093, to purchase Lot 4, Section 7, Township 1 South, Range 17 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$99.50, the stone estimated at \$49.75, and the land \$49.75; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 13th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

016863 Not coal lands

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., February 19, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edward L. Mitchell, whose post-office address is 428 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 12th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016863, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 21, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00 and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of April, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., March 7, 1913.

015450 Not coal lands

NOTICE is hereby given that Maude Kincaid, whose post-office address is 726 E. 33rd St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 29th day of April, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015450, to purchase the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$: N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 22, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00 and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 21st day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., March 7, 1913.

014936 Not coal lands

NOTICE is hereby given that Edith L. Kincaid, whose post-office address is 1242 Trenton St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 27th day of February, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 014936, to purchase Lot 4, Section 27, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$43.28, the stone estimated at \$21.64 and the land \$21.64; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 20th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., March 7, 1913.

015696 Not coal lands

NOTICE is hereby given that Claude E. Kincaid, whose post-office address is R. F. D. No. 4, Box 579, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 3rd day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015696, to purchase the Lots 1, 2, 3, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 27, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$369.10, the stone estimated at \$204.55 and the land \$164.55; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 20th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., March 7, 1913.

016851 Not coal lands

NOTICE is hereby given that Orestes W. Lawler, whose post-office address is 364 W. 41st Place, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 11th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016851, to purchase Lot 6, Sec. 19, Lot 2, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 20, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$171.95, the stone estimated at \$85.98 and the land \$85.97; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 20th day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., March 11, 1913.

015648 Not coal lands

NOTICE is hereby given that Anna G. Dodge, whose post-office address is 3007 La Salle Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 27th day of May, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015648, to purchase Lot 7, Section 4, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$99.90, the stone estimated at \$49.95 and the land \$49.95; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 22nd day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., March 11, 1913.

015451 Not coal lands

NOTICE is hereby given that Mell Kincaid, whose post-office address is 1139 Trenton St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 29th day of April, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015451, to purchase the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 26, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 23, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$210.00 and the land \$190.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., March 11, 1913.

015852 Not coal lands

NOTICE is hereby given that John D. Heron, whose post-office address is 318 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 24th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015852, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 17 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00 and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., March 11, 1913.

015860 Not coal lands

NOTICE is hereby given that Elias A. Shoudy, whose post-office address is 3365 Normandie Ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 24th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015860, to purchase the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 19, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00 and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 22nd day of May, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Books

As the public taste in plays exists at present, the dramas which are a success in the theater seldom make good reading, and vice versa. The publication of plays of high literary value is gradually educating a new school of playgoers so that, it seems reasonable to hope, in the not distant future there will be a demand to justify theatrical managers in producing plays for which one can have respect as works of art. Conversely, it seems reasonable that if a sufficient number of the successful plays were published so that the public could read calmly the stuff it applauds so vociferously when spouted by a matinee idol or footlight goddess, there might come a reaction from the thralldom of romance which prevents rapid progress upward in the drama. "Jelf's" belongs to this latter class. It was a success in London and, it is said, is to be given in America. It is built on the old melodramatic formula. There is a hero, a heroine, a heavy, a character man, juvenile lead with its concomitant ingenue, and the low comedian finally saves the day for the hero. Of course, it is all perfectly modern. Charles Klein or Augustus Thomas might be proud of it, and Paul Armstrong would introduce a few characters from low life and be proud to call it his'n. Briefly: Richard Jelf, direct heir to a long line of Jelfs, noted and conservative bankers, being foreordained to manage the bank, is prepared for his life work by being sent out to California to live on a ranch. That is the way British bankers bring up their heirs—not! In good time for the first act Jelf returns, and fifteen minutes later you know it is foreordained that he is going to mess up the British banking system by his "daring," which turns out to be mere stupidity, but is called everything else. Also, he is predestined to marry the fair Lady Fenella. Any gallery god could tell you that within fifteen minutes of the opening of the piece. This from the publishers who have given us the brilliant Arnold Bennett and the masterly "Rutherford & Son" is something of a blow, the moral being that a stage success is not necessarily, nor even probably, a literary one. ("Jelf's," by Horace Annesley Vachell. George H. Doran Co.)

"Seven Keys to Baldpate"

For entertaining, if extravagant adventure, Earl Derr Biggers' book, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," can be unreservedly recommended. Biggers has a certain whimsical viewpoint and a humorous outlook on life, and he gives the steed of his fancy free rein in his narrative. When Billy Magee, concoctor of those romantic best sellers that have made him the adored one of debutantes and ancient damsels—goes to Baldpate Inn to seek solitude he believes that there cannot be a lonelier place in the world than a summer resort, snowlocked and wind-swept. He desires to meditate on life so that he can produce a book that shall win the admiration of the critics and the scoffing of the best-sellerites—but he is plunged into a whirlwind of adventure with a tinge of real mystery. Baldpate is the Mecca of half a dozen strangely assorted callers, and the course of their adventures is told so engagingly and wittily by the author that it provides relaxation as well as interest. ("Seven Keys to Baldpate." By Earl Derr Biggers. Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

Magazines of the Month
March number of Harper's Magazine

has several bits of excellent fiction including "Knights of the Three-cornered Table," by Marguerite Spalding Gerry, "A Reluctant Voyager," by Chester H. Brown, "Male Plumage," by George Schock, "Dolliver's Aid to the Injured," by Margaret Cameron, "The Young Woman," by James Oppenheim, and "Concerning Angela," by Fannie Heaslip Lea, as well as Gilbert Parker's serial, "The Judgment House." Vilhjalmur Stefansson continues his papers on the Arctic, Edward Hungerford is responsible for "Up the Lakes," Editor Howells has another of his European articles, "First Days in Seville," and there are serious considerations of varied subjects by other writers.

In Scribner's for March Captain A. H. Rostron of the S. S. Carpathia tells of his ship's rescue of the "Titanic" survivors, with interesting photographic illustrations. The last chapters of John Fox's novel, "The Heart of the Hills," are given place, and Edith Wharton's new serial, "The Custom of the Country," grows in interest. H. G. Dwight writes of "The Gardens of the Bosphorus," Price Collier continues his German articles, Joseph Bucklin Bishop gives glimpses of Panama, and John Finley pictures "The French in the Heart of America." There are several short stories and a number of verses of interest.

Lippincott's for March has a highly fanciful novel by Edgar Jepson, entitled "The Changeable Professor," with an entirely new sort of plot, and one that is entertaining and funny. William Stanley Braithwaite writes of the art of Florence Earle Coates, one of the minor poets, the short-story masterpiece for the month is Pushkin's "The Snow Storm." There are short stories by a number of fictionists, the financial and humorous departments, verses, etc.

Sunset: The Pacific Monthly exploits the San Joaquin valley in an article by Walter V. Woehlke, in its March issue, and of course the coming exposition is given its share of publicity in an interesting article by W. D. Ryan in "New Light on an Exposition." Agnes C. Laut tells of the ancient ruins of Casa Grande, Charles F. Saunders considers the climate of California, and Marshall N. Dana sounds a responsive chord in "Growing Things." The fiction includes "Billy Fortune and the Rabbit's Foot," by William R. Lighton; "A Matrimonial Slip," by Herman Whitaker; "The Official, the Jew and the Prophet," by Grant Carpenter, and "The Dream of Donnaville," by Peter B. Kyne.

March number of The Craftsman opens with an article by Jacob Riis on "Cooperation in Denmark," which tells of the education of the farmers to rule the nation. There is a wide scope of subjects in the various articles, including wild flowers, garden walls, birds, music, art, architecture, book reviews, verses, etc.

Notes From Bookland

According to Mr. Alfred Noyes, who is now visiting us, poetry is going to dominate the next age, as religion dominated the past age, and science dominates this. Mr. Noyes feels that the strongest part of our religion is its unconscious poetry, comments the literary editor of the New York Times. Perhaps he feels that the strongest part of religion, too, is its unconscious poetry. Mr. Noyes, however, is serving a good cause in his lectures. He is exploiting poetry as a living art and a

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practical pursuit, with a commercial as well as an aesthetic side. He is decrying poetry as "soft copy" to fill holes in the make-up of periodicals. He is laboring to induce the poets to view their calling practically, in short, to organize it. We may in time have incorporations of poet bodies, perhaps poetry trusts. We have all known for a long time that poetry has been growing in value as a merchantable article. Perhaps no verse that is published now sells quite so well as books of poetry written by Tennyson sold, but there is a perceptibly better sale for verse of all qualities, except absolute trash, and poets are no longer refused a respectful hearing by the publishers. Mr. Noyes is nearer to the machinery than others of us, he knows better what is happening, and, therefore, can judge better what is going to happen.

While Alfred Noyes is in this country Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish his "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern," which have been running in Blackwood's Magazine, and also his "Complete Poetical Works" to date. In nature books Stokes will add "Rock Garden" to their Garden Flowers in Color series, and will also publish another book on that popular subject, entitled "The Story of My Rock Garden," by Reginald A. Malby. A larger volume will be "Hardy Perennials and Herbaceous Borders," by Walter P. Wright, author of "Roses and Rose Gardens." The nature books are all illustrated in colors. A volume on Fromentin will be added to the Masterpieces in Color series, and one on Rossetti to the Nineteenth Century Art Books.

Harper & Brother's latest publications include "Tackling Matrimony," by George Lee Burton; "Harper's Household Handbook" and "Car Troubles," by Harold W. Slawson, M. E. "Car Troubles—Their Symptoms and Their Care," to give the book its full title, contains accounts, classified alphabetically, of all of the various troubles which can befall a motor. In each case the cause is explained, and the remedy pointed out. The size of the book makes it peculiarly adaptable for a chauffeur's pocket.

Last week D. Appleton & Company issued "The Bishop's Purse," a novel written in collaboration by Cleveland Moffett, author of many detective stories, and Oliver Herford. It is said to be a highly imaginative story, relieved here and there by amusing character sketches. The same day appeared Florence Morse Kingsley's religious novel, "Veronica," and a new edition of Roger B. Whitman's standard guide for the automobile owners, "Motor Car Principles."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Not Coal Lands.

U. S. Land Office at
Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 18, 1913.
NOTICE is hereby given that John Parkinson, whose postoffice address is 1035 Security Building, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 7th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 615737, to purchase the NE 1/4, Section 24, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 29th day of April, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.
FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Not Coal Lands.

U. S. Land Office at
Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 18, 1913.
NOTICE is hereby given that William M. Garland, whose postoffice address is 324 Huntington Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 1st day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015689, to purchase the W 1/2 SE 1/4, Section 10, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$120.00, and the land \$80.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 29th day of April, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.
FRANK BUREN, Register.

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Stocks & Bonds

Trading was slack on the Los Angeles stock exchange this week and the totals should fall quite a little below the average, particularly as Good Friday was observed with no session on the board. The feature of the week was the peculiar fluctuation manifested by Amalgamated Oil, that security varying from one to two points between sales the same day. It has been selling as high as \$87.50 and as low as \$85.50. Followers of the exchange are at a loss to account for the instability of the stock.

Owing to the announcement of an assessment of five cents a share of California Midway the stock dropped in price to 6 cents last week after having touched 11 cents. The assessment is payable by April 21, and delinquent stock will be sold May 14. The cause of a "Dutch dividend" is said to be the losing of a number of valuable tools in one of the wells and the company needs the money with which to replace them. Several of the wells also sanded up and will have to be cleaned out.

Columbia Oil producing company has been in great demand this week at 84-85 cents, but not a great deal of stock has been changing hands. Rice Ranch is selling at \$1.25 in 1000-share lots. Both Maricopa Northern and Midway Northern have been markedly active, the former at 9 cents and the latter around 5. Brokers on the inside claim important happenings are taking place at the wells and that the stock is due for a jump.

All of the Union issues have been exceedingly soft. Union Oil is weak at 90½; Union Provident at par and a quarter; and there is no quotation for United Petroleum.

Rumors of a dividend which come perennially regarding Associated Oil have sent that security to \$48½ when, last week, it could have been purchased at \$42. Several years ago a million and a half was distributed in dividends about this time of the year, and each year since speculators have been expecting history to repeat itself, and they say the company does not work at night trying to suppress this rumor. Last year on the strength of the expected dividend it went to \$52 a share, which is the highwater mark for this security.

In the industrial list Producers has been strong at 90½, but few transactions have been noted, since owners are holding out for more. Los Angeles Investment has been on the board every day around \$405. Telephone stocks are quiet. The Sun Drug Company issues continue active at \$115 a share, 2½ cents better than last week's quotation.

Consolidated Mines has changed hands in large blocks this week at 7¼, a cent and a quarter better than could be obtained last week. It is the only one of the mining securities in which there has been any activity.

Bonds are quiet. Bank stocks are strong. Commercial National changed hands at \$184 early in the week, but \$200 is bid now and \$210 asked. Citizens National is also up a trifle, now selling at \$267½ when not long ago it was offered at \$260. First National is now held at \$800, with \$760 bid, which if a sale takes place will once more break the record for that security.

Money is not nearly so easy as a

short time ago, and the banks are calling in loans which they do not consider too well secured.

Banks and Banking

Compton is to have a "Farmers and Merchants Bank," the institution having been organized last week.

Orange county bankers will purchase about \$250,000 of the state highway bonds, the money to be used exclusively in the construction of roads in their own county.

Stock and Bond Briefs

Annual meeting of the Mexican Petroleum Company will be held early in April, when results for the year will be made public. The net income for nine months ended Sept. 30 last amounted to \$2,083,300, and for the full year it is likely that earnings will total between \$2,700,000 and \$3,000,000. This would be equivalent to 8 per cent on the preferred stock and about 5¼ per cent on the \$32,000,000 common stock. It is reported that the first annual statement of the California Petroleum Company, which will be issued in a few days, will show combined net earnings of all companies for the calendar year 1912 of more than \$2,400,000, which, after paying preferred dividends, will leave an amount equal to between 10 and 11 per cent on the junior shares.

After April 1 the United States Steel Corporation will begin redeeming its collateral trust 5 per cent bonds at 110 for the sinking fund. This unique sinking fund is of deep concern to the holders of \$188,000,000 of these bonds in the hands of the public, inasmuch as it seems that, according to authoritative calculations, the entire issue will have been extinguished by the sinking fund by 1947, or sixteen years before the nominal maturity. It is not often that a situation of this kind is met with. The total amount of second mortgage Steel bonds issued was \$200,000,000. To date the sinking fund has about \$12,000,000 from annual payments of \$1,010,000 and accruing interest on the bonds, which are kept alive in the fund.

Arcadia is considering a bond election for the purpose of gaining funds for the erection of a city hall.

Los Angeles Gas & Electric corporation has asked permission of the state railroad commission to issue \$900,000 in bonds for improving its system and purchasing an outside company.

At 1:30 p. m., April 17, the state treasurer's office will offer at public auction, to be knocked down to the highest cash bidder, parcels of one or more of the 800 \$1000 state highway bonds, which bear 4% interest.

Hermosa Beach will vote in the near future on a bond issue of \$100,000, of which \$12,000 will be for a recreation park, \$22,000 for city hall and site, \$36,000 for sewer system and \$10,000 for fire apparatus.

El Centro school district will vote April 4 on an issue of \$30,000 for increasing school facilities, bonds to be of \$1000 each and to bear 6%.

April 4 has been set for the election in the Perris school district which is in need of school bonds of \$20,000, same to be of \$1000 each, bearing 6%.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.
Not. Coal Lands—013966

Feb. 17, 1913.
NOTICE is hereby given that Roland Emery Williams, of Santa Monica, Cal., who, on Sept. 29, 1911, made Homestead Entry, No. 013966, for S½SW¼, Section 25, SE¼SE¼, Section 26, Township 1S, Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of invention to make commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 31st day of March, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m. Claimant names as witnesses: James H. Jackson, Hippolyte Bleule, William Eckhardt, Ray Bell, all of Santa Monica, California.
FRANK BUREN, Register.

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Undivided Profits, \$200,000.

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Capital, \$300,000.00. Surplus and
Undivided Profits, \$244,000.

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Profits, \$700,000.

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Undivided Profits, \$73,000.

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S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring

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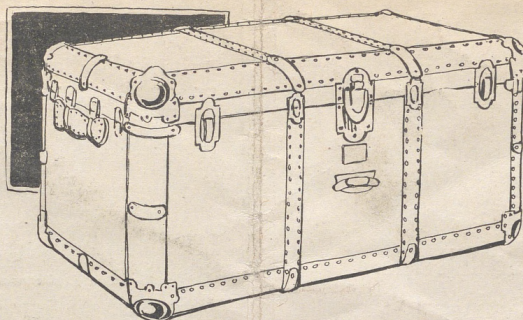
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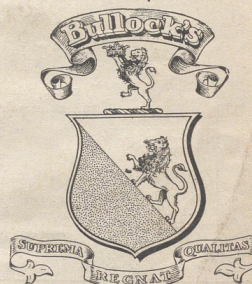
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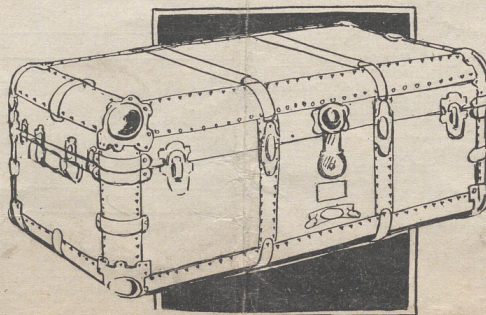
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